FBIS DAILY REPORT

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NEW GENEVA TALKS CHAIRMAN URGES 'COMMON EFFORTS'

LD051347 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1229 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Belgrade, February 5 (TANJUG) -- The halting of the arms race is a common problem which can be solved only through common efforts, the new secretary-general of the Geneva disarmament conference, Miljan Komatina of Yugoslavia, has told reporters in Geneva in connection with this year's conference session, opening today.

Reporting Komatina's meeting with the press, the Belgrade daily POLITIKA today cities his statement that space and nuclear weapons will be in the focus of the conference. The conference, the only multilateral body for talks on disarmament, will discuss also chemical weapons and new mass-destruction systems, as Komatina said.

Although a certain headway has been made in the talks on certain questions, Komatina feels that the positive trends at the Geneva conference will be reflected more in a change of the so far tense atmosphere, than in actual decisions. Komatina said it was essential to recognize the existing realities, and underlined that, regardless of the first steps taken towards constructive negotiations, it must not be overlooked that major differences in stands persist.

GDR REPRESENTATIVE ADDRESSES STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE

AU070841 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Feb 85 p 5

[Text] Stocholm (ADN) -- At the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe, Ambassador Guenter Buehring, head of the GDR delegation, stated on Monday 4 February that the main thing now is to make consistent use of the possibilities for result-oriented and concrete steps created by the establishment of working groups. However, one must not stop with words. The Soviet proposal on a renunciation of force is clear evidence that the socialist states are truly striving to enter a phase of productive work in order to achieve agreements acceptable to all participants.

By referring to the report given by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, to the first kreis secretaries, he reaffirmed that the GDR fully supports the Soviet document.

The GDR delegation head appealed strongly to the conference participants to accept the Soviet initiative as an invitation for negotiations on a key question of the conference and to work constructively for the conference's success. At the same time, Ambassador Buehring stressed the need for all participating states to keep to the agreement that was adopted with the resolution on the creation of two working groups, and which provides for negotiations on equal terms on all proposals submitted to the conference -- in other words, on political and military confidence-building measures in their organic connection. In this way the Stockholm conference will be able to make the contribution expected by the peoples of Europe to lessening military confrontation in Europe and thus to a change toward detente and peaceful coexistence.

BULGARIAN TURKS DENY PRESSURE TO CHANGE NAMES

AU072056 Paris AFP in English 2045 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] Sofia, Feb 7 (AFP) -- Two Bulgarians of Turkish origin, reportedly killed in clashes with security forces for refusing to change their names, today said they had altered their names to Bulgarian forms of their own free will.

At a press conference staged by the Sofia press agency, Apostol Michev, aged 46, a worker from Jebel in south-east Bulgaria, and Tahan Iliasov, 59, a religious leader from Plovdiv, the second largest city, said they had never been under any pressure to change their names.

It was the first time the Bulgarianization of Turkish names has been mentioned officially and follows reports in the Turkish newspaper GUNES that the two men had been killed in clashes between sections of the estimated 800,000-strong Turkish minority and Bulgarian forces.

Mr. Michev, known as Abdullah Memichev in Turkish, changed his names at the end of last year, he said, as did a majority of people from his home town living in Bulgaria. He said his ancestors "were born in Bulgaria" and he considered the socialist bloc country his homeland.

Reports from abroad and from diplomatic circles here claimed about 40 Turks had been killed at the end of last year for refusing to change their names.

Mr. Iliasov said name-changing has been going on for several years, but was up to the individual and did not prevent anyone from keeping his Moslem identity.

PRESS CONFERENCE DISCUSSES LATEST ON AGCA CASE

AU072021 Sofia BTA in English 1953 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] Sofia, February 7 (BTA) -- "I expect the absolute and unconditional release of Antonov", Mr. Boyan Traykov, BTA director general, said at a meeting with about 100 journalists held here today.

To the question what he expects from the trial in Rome against Sergey Antonov, Mr Boyan Traykov pointed out that Dr Martella's indictment, with its lack of proofs against Sergey Antonov, is the best document proving his innocence.

I cannot believe that the Italian judicial authorities, that judge Dr. Santiapichi would allow the historic judicial tragedies such as those at the Dreyfus trial or the Sacco and Vanzetti trial to be repeated because I cannot imagine that in the eve of 21st century in civilized Europe, in Italy a totally innocent man could be sentenced. This is why I state and firmly believe that the forthcoming trial will prove the innocence of Antonov, Ayvazov and Vasilev.

The meeting continued four hours and forty-five minutes. It was organised at the request of journalists who yesterday took part in the international meeting of journalists on Bulgaria's contribution in the struggle against the illegal drug traffic hosted by the Sofia press agency.

Today's meeting, the topic of which was the anti-Bulgarian campaign in connection with the attempt against the pope was attended by Mr. Boyan Traykov as well as by Mr. Aleksandur Dospevski, juridical councillor of Antonov, examining magistrate Yordan Ormankov, who is inquiring into Agca's statements on behalf of the Bulgarian side, Lieutenant-Colonel Zhelyo Vasilev and the Turkish citizen Bekir Celenk -- the last two are accused of complicity in the attempt against the pope. The meeting was chaired by Mr Stefan Petrov, "Sofia-Press" director.

Mr Boyan Traykov stressed that the meeting is improvised and that it is not held on the initiative of the Bulgarian side but at the request of the foreign journalists. "It is our opinion, that in order to convene a press conference we should be able to provide new facts and data. We have plenty of such facts and data, he said, but bitter experience has made us prefer that these facts and data be revealed at the trial itself."

Mr Boyan Traykov expressed his belief that Agca had been constantly manipulated and informed from outside, not only prior to the investigation but in the process of the investigation of Dr. Martella itself. In this connection, answering questions posed by the journalists, Lieutenant-Colonel Vasilev pointed out that it is obvious that Agca has constantly been receiving information from outside or by means of a TV set in his cell. Only thus can we explain the fact that after the meeting of Vasilev with Dr Martella the Turk denied his previous statements as regards Vasilev's height and that only after the press conference in Sofia in December 1982 some details such as the notorious wart came to light. Lieutenant Colonel Vasilev added that Agca could have learnt his telephone number and other information about him even from his visiting card which -- quite naturally -- he gave to many people in Rome as well as from the detailed forms which the Bulgarian citizens have to fill in every time they enter Italy.

To the question whether he is ready to report to the trial in Rome, Zhelyo Vasilev pointed out that he had no wish to find himself in prison only because of a miscarriage of justice or because of someone's wish to sentence the Bulgarians at any price.

Mr Boyan Traykov dwelled on the case of the letter of Agca to the U.S. Embassy in Rome which lately caused quite a stir.

Commenting on Martella's words that he personally had allowed the letter to be sent, Mr. Boyan Traykov asked why the letter had not been sent from the prison but from a post office which stands kilometers from it. Apart from this there exist grounds to believe that this letter is not the only one, Mr Boyan Traykov pointed out. By way of proof to his statement he quoted excerpts from the letter such as "This time, I am writing to you in Turkish" and "I would like to give you some new advices" Agca wrote. [as received] Mr Boyan Traykov regards these statements as an indication that Agca had written before to this address. He expressed his regret that investigating magistrate Ilario Martella follows only the so-called "Bulgarian connection" in spite of the fact that there exist sufficient grounds to seek the authors of the attempt elsewhere.

Many of the questions posed by the journalists were related to the status of the Turkish citizen Bekir Celenk. The Bulgarian examining magistrate Y. Ormankov explained that on his arrival to Bulgaria Bekir Celenk was arrested on the basis of the announcements in the foreign press of his complicity in the attempt against the pope. Following the inquiries made, due to lack of proofs in this connection, Celenk was released and could move freely within Bulgaria. However, he was not given the right to leave the country and had to be at the disposal of the investigating authorities at any time as a witness.

Celenk himself said that he would leave for Rome only if the Italian authorities guaranteed that they would let him leave the country. He once again denied ever having known Agca.

To the question whether there would be a counter trial in Bulgaria, Mr. Ormanski said that one could not speak of a counter trial but only of a single trial with only one accused -- Agca. The investigation is drawing to an end, he said and now it remains for the prosecuting magistracy to decide whether Agca will be brought before trial. He specified that charges have been brought against Agca on the basis of Articles 98, 286, 316, 279 and 5 of the Criminal Code. They boil down to charges of crimes and hostile activities against Bulgaria, slandering of innocent Bulgarian citizens, conscious use of forged identification papers and others.

Lawyer Aleksandur Dospevski said that the juridical procedure in Rome obviously has a political character. In support of this statement he quoted numerous data which show that a year and a half after the attempt against the pope there was no mention of a Bulgarian complicity in the juridical documents. At the same time, in the very first days after the attempt various newspapers in Italy, the United States and other countries began to purposefully and systematically develop the thesis of a Soviet and Bulgarian complicity in the attempt. Antonov's name appeared for the first time in the investigation of Dr. Ilario Martella in October 1982. All this points to a political plot against Bulgaria and against socialism. This becomes obvious not only from Albano's report which spreads on 70 pages three quarters of which are devoted to a political commentary with no legal basis. There is no doubt, Mr Dospevski said, that the whole process against Antonov has a political and not a juridical nature.

AFP Reports Press Conference

AU071630 Paris AFP in English 1622 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] Sofia, Feb 7 (AFP) -- Bekir Celenk, the Turkish businessman wanted in Italy in connection with the attempt to assassinate Pope John Paul II in 1981, said here today he is ready to go to Italy for questioning, provided his liberty is guaranteed.

Mr. Celenk, aged 51, made the announcement at a press conference attended by Bulgarian and foreign journalists.

Examining magistrate Yordan Ormankov, who is handling the Bulgarian side of the investigation into the abortive assassination, said the Bulgarian authorities are prepared to let Mr. Celenk go to Italy.

Mr. Celenk is accused by the Italian legal authorities of promising the pope's would-be assassin, fellow-Turk Mehmet Ali Agca, the sum of 3,000,000 Deutschemarks (about 1,000,000 dollars) on behalf of the Bulgarian secret service to shoot the pope.

Another speaker at the press conference, the former deputy military attache at the Bulgarian Embassy in Rome, Jelio Vasilev, said he personally had no wish to return to Rome, as he would be immediately arrested and might fall victim to a miscarriage of justice.

Mr. Vasilev is accused of active complicity in the assassination attempt, like Bulgarian official Sergey Antonov, now held in Rome.

Three Bulgarians and five Turks go on trial in Rome in May in connection with the assassination bid.

(In Rome today, legal sources said Italy has issued an extradition order against Mr. Celenk.

(But in Milan, Turk, Mustafa Savas, alleged to have offered 300 million lire [about 150,000 dollars] for a fresh attempt on the pope's life, was freed for lack of evidence.)

FRG RESERVATIONS ON COCOM POLICIES REPORTED

AU071202 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 Feb 85 p 4

[Radoslav Velev report: "Business Circles and 'Black Lists'"]

[Excerpt] Bonn, 4 February -- FRG business circles express reservations and disagreements with the new "black lists" introduced at the beginning of the month by Cocom (Coordination Commission on Control of Export to Socialist Countries).

As is known the Cocom lists place barriers on the export of many goods to the socialist states, under the pretext that they could contribute to developing military industry. Such an authoritative representative of FRG business circles as Berthold Beitz criticized these restrictions imposed by the United States on the other Cocom member-states (almost all NATO states and Japan). Otto Wolf von Amerongen, chairman of the FRG Industrial and Trade Chamber, also made repeated statements in this spirit

Speaking on the introduction of the new restrictions in an interview for GENERALANZEIGER, Otto Wolf von Amerongen pointed out the following aspects of this problem:

No country is interested in exporting goods which can threaten its own security. However, it is very difficult to determine which goods of the so-called "top technologies" can be utilized for civilian and military goals as well. Therefore, one should not make efforts to kindle something simlar to "half a trade war."

The West German side must show sufficient flexibility and reach agreements which can be considered exceptions within the existing framework. "I hope that regarding this aspect we can be liberal." (RABOTNICHESKO DELO editorial note: He means here restrictions imposed by Cocom).

One cannot supply big machinery without the most modern equipment. World trade also means the supply of industrial goods with modern technology.

The chairman of the FRG Industrial and Trade Chamber pointed out only the starting points: He obviously refrains from drawing conclusions, but the essential one is obvious: Relations between East and West in this area, as an important component part of modern international trade, cannot develop normally if "top technologies" become taboo.

LUKANOV HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE ON FOREIGN TRADE

AU071946 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] On 7 February at Sofia's Lyudmila Zhivkova People's Palace of Culture a press conference was held by Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Nayden Naydenov, first deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee, with Bulgarian and foreign journalists. Many issues related to Bulgaria's economic development, mainly pertaining to introducing the achievements of the scientific-technological revolution, electronization of the economy, biotechnologies, production quality, work of small- and medium-sized enterprises, and the economic approach and its mechanism were touched upon.

Many questions were related to Bulgaria's foreign trade relations with CEMA member-countries, the developed capitalist states, and the states of the so-called Third World. It was pointed out that Bulgaria's stable and dynamic development turns the country into a reliable and promising partner.

SPAIN'S CAMACHO ENDS TALKS; AGREEMENT SIGNED

AU072114 Sofia BTA in English 2041 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] Sofia, February 7 (BTA) -- At the final talks held here today between Mr. Petur Dyulgerov, chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions and Mr. Marcelino Camacho, secretary general of the Trade Union Confederation of the Workers' Commissions in Spain, welcomed the agreement reached between the USSR and the USA in Geneva for holding principally new talks on the whole complex of issues related to nuclear and space weapons. [sentence as received] They expressed the belief that in the present tense international situation the difficulties can be overcome and a concerted solution can be reached only in the presence of good will and a constructive and realistic approach above all on the part of the USA.

Mr Petur Dyulgerov and Mr Marcelino Camacho expressed their support of the idea for convening an international trade union conference on disarmament raised during the international "Peace and the Trade Unions" meeting-dialogue in October 1983 as well as their readiness to work for its realization.

The two delegations unanimously confirmed the solidarity of their organizations for the peoples struggling against imperialism and the exploitation of the transnational corporations, against neocolonialism, apartheid and fascism, for trade union rights and freedoms and for democracy and social progress.

The agreement for cooperation between the Bulgarian Trade Unions and the Workers' Commissions in Spain signed by Mr. Petur Dyulgerov and Mr. Marcelino Camacho points out that the relations between the two organizations are undergoing a positive development in the spirit of friendship, independence andmutual respect.

"This agreement", Mr. Marcelino Camacho said before a BTA reporter, "is in conformity with the needs and requirements of the peoples of Bulgaria and Spain as well as of the peoples from all over the world. It secures the further promotion of the unity of action in the first place in the struggle for peace and disarmament in order to avert the annihilation of mankind and a future war in space", Mr. Camacho stressed.

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Today Mr. Milko Balev, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP met with Mr Marcelino Camacho and the delegation led by him. At the meeting, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, information of mutual interest was exchanged. Tomorrow the guest will leave the country.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES NEW EGYPTIAN AMBASSADOR

AU071748 Sofia BTA in English 1726 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] Sofia, February 7 (BTA) -- "I am convinced that the re-establishment of the diplomatic relations between Bulgaria and Egypt will make it possible to promote the mutually advantageous cooperation in the different fields of the political, economic and cultural life", Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, said today when receiving the letter of credential of the newly appointed ambassador of Egypt to Bulgaria Mr 'Abd al-Ha'ir ad-Din. [name as received]

Mr Todor Zhivkov stressed that Bulgaria will continue to support the just struggle of the Arab People for an all-round, just and lasting solution of the Middle East issue. "We support the proposal for convening an international conference with the participation of all interested countries, including the Palestinian Liberation Organisation", Mr Todor Zhivkov said.

The Egyptian ambassador expressed determination for promoting and consolidating the relations between the Bulgarian and the Egyptian peoples guided by the sincere wish to strengthen international peace and security.

He stressed that the Egyptian Government with great interest follows Bulgaria's initiative for turning the Balkans into a nuclear-weapon-free zone.

COMMENTATORS VIEW REAGAN STATE OF UNION SPEECH

U.S., Global Security Weakening

LD071724 Prague International Service in English 1630 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] As every year, President Reagan yesterday delivered before both houses of Congress his annual State of the Union message. We hear more about in a commentary written by Radio Prague's Marcela Doleckova:

We have resumed our historic role as a leader of the free world, the President proudly stated. Well, leaving aside the fact that history has never charged anybody with such a role, let us examine precisely what President Reagan had in mind when talking about leadership.

He said the United States is now economically stronger than ever before, quoting the relatively favorable economic results the nation achieved last year. What he failed to mention though, was that before that he had managed to drive the U.S. economy into a major recession, and that the growing federal budget deficit and record high government debt stood out as a warning for everybody to see. Nor did he mention that the U.S. economic success was conditional among other factors also on the funds attracted from this side of the Atlantic by means of the artificially-inflated purchasing power of the dollar. And in the political sphere, the President claimed that the United States was now more secure because its military power had consolidated, and indeed he has given the Pentagon more money than all of his predecessors -- only that massive nuclear stockpiles will render safe no country, not even the United States.

Soviet leaders have cautioned on more than one occasion that no nuclear war would bypass America. As concerns its NATO allies, allegiance to the Pentagon's schemes would make them too the targets of a possible nuclear strike. Global security is a fragile commodity, and yet President Reagan endeavors to weaken it even further by what he himself optimistically calls a space defense initiative, but what in journalese reads "star wars."

In his State of the Union message, he complained of lack of international understanding for his point, this probably in the wake of the concern French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas expressed over the issue during his visit to Washington earlier this week. Yesterday, President Reagan claimed the whole project was still at an experimental stage. However, a day earlier Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger told one of the Senate committees that considering how much the United States was investing into the space weaponry, it would be inconceivable not to deploy these weapons when they operational. This, of course, would spoil not only the agreements with the Soviet Union but strategic balance in general too. Thus in Washington's view, the world should then rely only on U.S. guarantees. But what if America wants to be the leader of the whole world? Well, judging from developments in countries which have found themselves under the protective wings of the United States, many of them would clearly prefer to lose this kind of protection. New Zealand, for example, is not prepared to allow U.S. ships carrying nuclear weapons into its territorial waters, and Washington threatens sanctions.

This, then, is leadership U.S. style. This then is the road to peace the president spoke about with so much elation. Well, should he really want to come down in the history of the United States and the rest of the world as a peacemaker all he has to do is act in a constructive manner. All we have heard from him thus far are empty talks.

U.S. Policy 'Militaristic'

LD080003 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] Michael Cermak comments on the traditional message on the State of the Union presented to Congress by U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

[Cermak] As usual a brilliant oratorial show -- nothing else -- said Thomas O'Neill, speaker of the House of Representatives, describing Reagan's address to both houses of Congress. By so saying, O'Neill expressed the general views which prevail in the Capitol. Reagan's message on the State of the Union, a kind of summary of the past year and a program for the next period, lacked deeper ideas and more serious views on U.S. domestic and foreign policy but did not lack, however, pompous and bombastic words.

[Begin Reagan recording fading into Czech translation] The time has come for this nation to carry out a second revolution of ideas and opportunities -- a revolution which will carry it to new heights of progress, will overcome new boundaries of science and space, and which will carry it to human freedom and world peace. [end recording]

Indeed, these ideas about revolutionary changes, progress, human freedom, and peace in the world which the U.S. President is trying to force upon the American people are quite original. Certainly, his government is still exceptionally generous to some strata of the population; according to statistics, so-called "big business" has made record profits in recent years. Arms suppliers, electronics magnates, and the aircraft and space industries shout glory to Reagan. Millions of unemployed, homeless people, however, economically and morally destroyed by the antipopular policy of the 40th President of the United States, have somewhat different views on the present American reality and prospects for the future. They say: What an odd national prosperity -- Reagan spoke of national prosperity several times in his message -- where millions of Americans are hungry and have no hope of finding work. How oddly the words on peace sound when Reagan submitted to the Congress a giant military budget request which can only be compared with the U.S. wartime budget. And what about overcoming the boundaries of space? The American President intends to drag the most terrible and perfect weapons ever made by mankind into space. He has already spent more than $1 trillion on this and intends to continue further spending on armaments. When he spoke of exceeding the boundaries he spoke truthfully in this respect only.

The message did not lack its traditional justification of the militaristic U.S. policy. The Soviet Union is to blame, because it supports allegedly aggressive forces throughout the world. President Reagan by this allegation only demonstrated that he has no problem calling black white and visa versa. Terrorism has been promoted to the status of state policy by the United States, which has set in motion new wheels of armament madness, the further dollar injections being intended to move the wheels even faster. This was the spirit, by the way, of most of the message. The remaining part of the message was rhetoric. One can say in conclusion that in his oratorial skill the President gets a passing grade, but anyone expecting something more out of the speech was disappointed. This year's message on the State of the Union has all the features of the aggressive policy of the White House in recent years and has not blown away any of the black clouds which still hang over the greater part of the country.

CPCZ DELEGATION GREETS FRENCH CP CONGRESS

ID080039 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] A delegation of the CPCZ led by Josef Haman, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the Central Committee of the party, conveyed a message of greetings to the 25th congress of the French Communist Party from the CPCZ Central Committee. The message expressed amongst other things a confidence that the congress of the French Communists will become an important stage in our common struggle against the imperialist policy of feverish armament and for the defense of peace and international security.

Czechoslovak Communists, the message also says, follow with constant attention your difficult struggle to safeguard the interest of working people in France, their right to work, and socieconomic justice. They stand on your side in this struggle in the spirit of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and international solidarity. We are confident, the message stresses, that the French Communist Party, leaning in its activity on the great ideological heritage and rich experiences of the international communist and workers' movement, will be able to mobilize the sane forces of France to further develop democracy and social progress in the interests of peace and international understanding.

SRV JOINT ECONOMIC COOPERATION DELEGATION ARRIVES

LD071322 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] A Vietnamese delegation flew from Hanoi to Prague today for the seventh session of the Czechoslovak-Vietnamese committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation. The delegation is headed by Vice Chairman of the Vietnamese Council of Ministers Tran Quynh.

BERLIN RADIO: 'NOTHING NEW' IN REAGAN'S SPEECH

DW071259 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Arno Friedmann commentary]

[Text] Last night, U.S. President Ronald Reagan read his State of the Union message -- a message that traditionally defines the most important aspects of domestic and foreign policy for the coming year. Arno Friedmann comments:

To begin with, it must be said that there is nothing new from Washington. The President has repeated his views on the new beginning of American-Soviet disarmament negotiations by saying, among other things: Since 1981, we have been searching for reasonable and verifiable arms agreements that will reduce the risk of war and the size of nuclear arsenals. If this really is the case, why has a corresponding agreement failed to materialize? Is the success of negotiations not also dependent on a favorable and trustful climate? In his annual message, the President left no doubt that it is not confidence, but the demonstration of military strength with which he intends to achieve his goal. He appealed to the members of both houses of Congress not to deny him the funds for his record arms program by saying, verbatim: Your votes in the spring on the MX intercontinental missile, which he once again called the peace-keeper, will be a critical test for our will to ensure our strength.

In this message, the President also defended his program for the militarization of space and complained that his intentions were not understood correctly because many Americans were of the opinion that the research would be too costly. Indeed, more than half of the U.S. people oppose Reagan's so-called star wars doctrine, as was indicated a few days ago in an opinion poll conducted by THE LOS ANGELES TIMES.

Only a few hours after the speech, Republican Senator Mark Hatfield pointed out the contradictions in the President's goals. He was speaking of the fact that Reagan would be striving for the impossible if he were to seek to save the world while militarizing space or to eliminate nuclear weapons while simultaneously producing them in abundance.

Once again, the President characterized the U.S. domestic situation with his vision of an America of prosperity for everyone. My fellow countrymen, he said, this nation is about to achieve its greatness. However, Reagan later left no doubt that his government will continue to drastically reduce funds for social purposes in favor of armament. Granted, the President promised, and I quote, that this government will live up to its responsibility in helping the needy. However, 35 million poor people and 3 million homeless have heard such things far too often.

Thus, it is understandable that only a few hours after the President's message Democratic Congressman Robert Garcia expressed his view as follows: the same old story -- new advantages for the rich, and the same old cuts for the poor.

HONECKER ADDRESSES BERLIN ANNIVERSARY COMMITTEE

LD072112 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1303 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] Berlin, 7 Feb (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, gave the following speech on Thursday the occasion of the establishment of the GDR committee for the 750th anniversary of the founding of Berlin:

We have gathered here in order to prepare in a worthy manner the celebrations for the 750th anniversary of Berlin, as a significant national and international event. Outstanding representatives of all spheres of social life have declared their willingness to take part in the GDR committee, which has been set up today for this purpose. I thank you for this and welcome you all very warmly.

The preparation of the 750th anniversary comes at a time in which, with a view to the 11th SED Congress, Berlin is being purposefully shaped as the GDR's political, economic, scientific, and spiritual-cultural center. New, outstanding achievements in production, science, culture, and all spheres of social life will demonstrate that in our time the heart of this city beats more vigorously than ever for the benefit of its citizens.

Berlin has a long and varied history, deeply rooted in the history of the German people, linked in numerous ways with developments in Europe and the world. Not far from where we stand, between today's Marx-Engels-Platz and the Spree, between Molkenmarkt and Breite Strasse, the twin towns of Coelln and Berlin were founded by merchants and craftsmen aound 1200 in the heyday of feudalism. In October 1237 Berlin was mentioned for the first time in documents.

In the ensuing period, the city witnessed periods of ascent but also decline, connected with wars conducted for the weal and woe of the aristocracy and their rule, to the detriment of the people. Despite this, Berlin experienced an upturn, not only due to its favorable communications system but above all due to the development of its industry, which became a decisive factor from the eary 19th century on.

In the bourgeois-democratic revolution of 1848-49 the city became the scene of great revolutionary struggles in which the young working class emerged as the champion of democracy and social progress. However, the reationary force which defeated the people was all too willing to subject everything to its urge to expand its power and conquer foreign regions. What had occurred already within the "Holy Roman Empire of the German nation" in the wars for supremacy between the Habsburgs and the Hohenzollerns now turned into a bloody catastrophe for the people under conditions of imperialism during the period in which they carved up the world.

Seen historically, the period between 1871 and 1914 was a brief respite before World War I. As is known, it was conducted by German imperialism, not in the interests of the fatherland, as was claimed, but to expand the German Reich to the East and West. The best forces of the German working class movement and our people courageously opposed this war right here in Berlin, where nationalism and chauvinism raged, and called the masses to battle for peace, democracy, and socialism.

World War I claimed 10 million lives. In the struggle unleashed to end it, the revolutionary working class movement under the leadership of Spartacus produced unforgettable sacrifices. The uprising, which broke out in November 1918, one year after the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, and whose main theatre was Berlin, was stifled in blood by the rulers, in order to bar the path to a socialist republic for the German people, above all the working class. All this was only the prelude to the subsequent smashing of the working class movement, which was about to push open the door to a better future, a door closed by the Weimar National Assembly.

The 1918 November revolution was followed by a period in which, as popular parlance aptly puts it, the Kaiser went but the generals stayed. What was meant by the generals staying was demonstrated not only by the further development of Berlin, but in the overthrow of the workers' governments in 1923 in Thuringia and Saxony.

On the orders of the social democratic president of the Reich, Ebert, the Reich Army, and the Freikorps affiliated with it, moved in to overthrow these freely elected governments. The bloodshed among the fighters of the November revolution in the streets of Berlin, the murder of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, heralded the path that led to the coming to power of fascism in 1933, which along with the Hitler regime started its raids through Europe. Ernst Thaelmann predicted: "Whoever chooses Hitler, chooses war."

Thus the history of Berlin was always linked with the struggle between progress and reaction, between the forces for peace and those of war. This struggle reached its climax in the world historical decision reached with the victory of the anti-Hitler coalition in World War II over fascism, with the liberation of the German people from the brown barbarism, in which the Soviet people played a decisive part. The more than 50 million dead claimed by World War II are an eternal admonition to peace. No one has the right to set aside this admonition and cast doubt on the present day borders, which are borders of peace. Neither should certain hotheads in the West overlook that between People's Poland and the Federal Republic of Germany lies the German Democratic Republic, a close and consistently reliable ally of People's Poland. We would like to see the forthcoming meeting of U.S. war veterans in Torgau on the Elbe, with their comrades from the Soviet Union and citizens of the German Democratic Republic, as a symbol that the peoples want to live in peace and shall live in peace.

Freed from fascist tyranny, our people were able to make use of a huge historic opportunity. On German soil the first socialist state of workers and peasants, the German Democratic Republic, was established. As its capital, Berlin is developing with peaceful, truly promising prospects. In this city all those progressive achievements and traditions of history are alive which contribute to the advancement of our people and mankind. Here, socialism is taking on the shape of a social order of freedom, human dignity, and peaceful work by all, characterized by creative efforts for the benefit of the people.

Berlin, from which two world wars emanated this century under imperialist rule, today bears the name of honor "City of Peace." Under the leadership of the working class and its party, through the cooperation of all the forces allied to it, more was done in 35 years of the GDR for a better, meaningful existence for the citizens of Berlin and for a high material and cultural standard of living for them, than during centuries of its earlier history. Never before was so much produced, built, and reconstructed here as in our time, and never before did this occur for the sole purpose of serving the welfare of the people.

Thus for the first time in the history of our city and in the history of our people, the disastrous cycle of progress and reaction has been broken and everything is done for the people, with the people, and through the people. It has thus brought about the fundamental historical turning point which also characterises the 750th anniversary of Berlin. We are consistently and purposefully continuing this good path in preparing the 11th SED Congress.

We hereby call upon all those who feel close to Berlin to celebrate with us the 750th anniversary of the founding of Berlin. May the notable anniversary of its first mention in documents, which we will celebrate in 1987 with a circle of friends throughout the world, serve peace and international understanding. May the citizens of our capital, and at their side construction workers from the entire Republic, contribute exemplary achievements to ensure that Berlin continues to flourish in a way we are experiencing every day. May the city's anniversary contribute towards further strengthening socialism and thus peace.

LEUSCHNER ON NEED TO LIMIT MILITARY EXERCISES

DW070837 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 6 Feb 85

[Text] Guenter Leuschner, our special correspondent at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe now deals with a topic of negotiation that may be discussed even more intensively in the near future -- the need to limit military exercises:

[Leuschner] It is difficult, if not impossible, to differentiate between modern military exercises of a certain size and the preparatory stages of a possible attack. Whoever so desired could launch a surprise attack against someone else from such large-scale military exercises. While the danger of this happening is certainly minuscule if only a few thousand men are participating, things are quite different when hundreds of thousands are concerned.

It was exactly this concern that 10 years ago promoted the authors of the Helsinki Final Act to include initial military confidence-building measures in this political document -- measures such as the advance announcement of military exercises of a certain size and the exchange of observers. Although such timely announcements of large-scale military exercises have been general practice, they only provide an alert to the potential danger of a surprise attack; they do not remove this danger, which can be done away with only if such large-scale military exercises were to be renounced altogether.

Thus, the banning of large-scale military exercises would be a further, logical, and important step as a confidence-building measure.]Words indistinct] so far, exact figures have not been officially given, but the Soviet delegation once spoke, at least informally, of a ceiling of 40,000 soldiers. This figure will certainly not find opposition among the neutral countries.

What remains is the question of NATO's stance. The term limitation of military activities does not exist in any connection in its proposals, and in all discussions so far, the representatives of NATO countries have always said that they unfortunately cannot approve of any limitation of military exercises at this time. As a matter of fact, during the past 4 years, the NATO states have conducted military exercises with 300,000-400,000 troops participating annually. They obviously want to continue this way. Why?

Military experts agree that there is absolutely no need for military exercises of this size for the normal training of soldiers. However, the argumentation here in Stockholm is quite different. There is talk about so-called geographical asymmetry which allegedly makes it imperative for the United states each fall, and now also winter, to transport major troop units to West Europe so they can train in huge maneuvers together with their partners.

However, this argument could be used by the Warsaw Pact countries as well. The Soviet Union would also be entitled to send troop contingents each year from beyond the Urals to central Europe, there is actually only a slight difference in this distance and that between Siberia and the U.S. west coast and, as is known, both sides possess aircraft to transport troops. We could also talk about so-called asymmetry and point out that, unlike the major part of the USSR, the territory of the United States would not be included in future considerations of limiting military exercises.

Thus, all arguments used by NATO against banning large-scale military exercises simply do not hold water. There must be other reasons. If large-scale military exercises are not needed for the normal training of troops, then the purpose must be demonstration of strength. However, this borders on what confidence-building measures are supposed to prevent -- the danger of surprise attacks.

For this reason NATO can count on very persistent questions from all other participants in the Stockholm negotiations if it does not change its position on limiting military exercises.

FRG CITIZEN SENTENCED FOR 'MILITARY ESPIONAGE'

LD071907 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1615 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] Berlin, 7 Feb (ADN) -- The Berlin higher military court today sentenced FRG citizen Niels Jelden to 15 years imprisonment for extensive military espionage. The agent had been recruited by the FRG's Federal Intelligence Service (BND) for espionage activity. The secret service made use of Jelden's activity as a senior employee of a FRG shipping firm.

It was demonstrated through comprehensive evidence and the testimony of the accused that the spy, in accordance with instructions, had for many years systemtically passed on intelligence of an economic, military and political nature to the BND to the detriment of the interests of the GDR and the Polish People's Republic in violation of the GDR's transit routes.

In many meetings, Jelden, who was in the pay of the intelligence service under the codename "Meyer," was prepared for his spying activities and received concrete information on the use of secret service resources and methods. He deliberately carried out espionage tasks to reconnoitre defense capability and economic efficiency, aimed specifically at the shipping and naval forces of the socialist states.

During his trial the dangerous practices and peace-endangering machinations of imperialist secret services in the interests of aggressive NATO policy was again exposed.

FDGB LEADERS RECEIVE SALVADORAN DELEGATION

LD071133 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2030 GMT 6 Feb 85

[Text] Berlin, 6 Feb (ADN) -- A delegation of the International Solidarity Commission of the Farabundo Marti Revolutionary Democractic Front/National Liberation Front (FMLN/FDR) was today received by the FDGB Executive Committee. The delegation, led by Norma Guevera, member of the Political Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of El Salvador, gave an account of the people's struggle for national and social liberation and the efforts of the FMLN/FDR to achieve a political solution to the conflict in El Salvador.

Frank Bochow, member of the Presidium and secretary of the FDGB Executive Committee, affirmed the fraternal solidarity of the GDR working people with the heroic struggle fought by the people of El Salvador under FMLN/FDR leadership against the campaign of oppression and extermination of the most reactionary representatives of the local oligarchy and its U.S. principals.

In the talks, unqualified solidarity was expressed with the struggle of the people of Nicaragua to defend their country against all acts of aggression aimed at overthrowing the freely and democratically elected government and at crushing the Sandinist popular revolution.

STATE OF UNION ADDRESS 'RATHER DISAPPOINTING'

LD080029 Budapest in English to Europe 2100 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] President Reagan presented his annual State of the Union message to Congress on Wednesday. For "International Newsroom", here is Gyorgyi Jakobi:

President Reagan's State of the Union message primarily discussed domestic political issues. However, the world is more interested in issues concerning international politics. What we can say now, just 1 day after the traditional State of the Union message, is that we did not become wiser, because President Reagan discussed the issues of disarmament, arms limitation, the elimination of nuclear weapons on a widely general scale, that he drew up a very concrete plan of further arms buildup programs. These programs include the continuation of the MX missile program, as well as development of the star wars program. And the American President called on Congress to adopt a record $314 billion military budget for the next fiscal year.

Of course, President Reagan [words indistinct] for disarmament, and at the same time an increased military program, have long been characteristics of President Reagan's policy. This policy has been elaborated to such an extent that one cannot discover any novelty even in the arguments used by the President. President Reagan reiterated that only power and commitment could help the United States reap success with the Soviet Union at the arms limitation talks, and that a decrease of military expenditure -- something that has been supported by both the Republicans and the Democrats -- could only endanger American security interests.

Hardly 1 month before the Soviet-American talks begin in Geneva, the State of the Union message is rather disappointing. Very concrete armament programs and only general intentions for negotiations on disarmament, fail to give cause for optimism, although the world would very much like to be optimistic. President Reagan's first term in office became known as a period when, for the first time in several decades, there was no substantial dialogue between the major powers on nuclear disarmament. And it was due to a change in policy by this administration. The fact that negotiations can start again in Geneva is a result of a more flexible stand by the Reagan administration that has started to move toward a dialogue. In the State of the Union message, President Reagan's stand for disarmament and arms limitation was just like his statements of earlier months. However, this is not enough now. The world would have liked to hear a presidential address from Washington that would not discuss in detail further arms buildup programs, but instead of a general level, put forward concrete aims of disarmament.

MSZMP DELEGATION GREETS FRENCH CP CONGRESS

LD072207 Budapest MTI in English 1742 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] Budapest, February 7 (MTI) -- The delegation of the HSWP CC, which is attending the 25th congress of the French Communist Party (PCF) under the leadership of Gyorgy Aczel, member of the Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, presented the greeting of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee to the congress.

The greeting emphasizes, among other things: 'Our party followed with particular attention the activity of the French Communist Party for the implementation of the joint governmental programme, and its governing work carried out under very complicated circumstances.

We wish that the 25th congress of your party, assessing the experience of the past difficult period, should formulate a programme of action that gives a further impetus to the struggle for democratic and progresssive social changes, and further broadens the popular support of the activity of French Communists.

'On behalf of the Hungarian communists we wish wholeheartedly that your 25th congress should serve the successful solution of the tasks of French Communists, strengthen their influence, and promote progress towards socialist society. We assure you that you can always rely upon the support and internationalist solidarity of the Hungarian communists in your just struggle.'

MAROTHY RETURNS FROM MOSCOW CEMA MEETING

LD072153 Budapest MTI in English 1719 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] Budapest, February 7 (MTI) -- Laszlo Marothy, member of the HSWP Political Committee and deputy prime minister, and delegation returned to Budapest from Moscow Thursday [7 February]. Laszlo Marothy attended the first meeting of the CEMA cooperation commission for machine engineering, on deputy premier level.

Moscow Politburo Meetings

For reports on the meetings in Moscow between L. Marothy, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and deputy premier of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and Soviet officials Aliyev, Romanov, and Tikhonov, see the Eastern Europe and Communist Relations sections of the 7 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

SELECTION OF HAVASI ECONOMIC WRITINGS PUBLISHED

LD072212 Budapest MTI in English 1734 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] Budapest, February 7 (MTI) -- A selection of speeches and articles in the period 1977-84 by Ferenc Havasi, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, has been published by the Kossuth Publishing House.

The speeches and articles reflect on the circumstances of recent changes, the more difficult and complicated external and internal economic conditions, and the necessity to embark on an intensive course of development, which has set a huge task for the national economy. Readers may get acquainted with the reasons of the changes, the main targets and features of the economic policy trend, which renewed in the spirit of balance and efficiency, and the achievements and problems of implementation. The book discusses strategic decisions, for instance with the strategy of external economic relations, the tasks resulting from the decisions of the CMEA economic summit, the industrial and agrarian policy of the party, and the topical issues of technical development.

The book includes several articles and speeches on the present economic situation, and the main trends of the further streamlining of the economic management system.

HUNGARIAN-SOVIET CULTURAL RELATIONS PRAISED

AU061452 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 1 Feb 85 p 3

[Article by Ferenc Ratkai, deputy minister of education and culture: "In the Service of Friendship -- Notes on Hungarian-Soviet Cultural, Educational Relations"]

[Excerpts] In the system of our international cultural and educational relations, as well as in other areas, a determining role is played by our cooperation with the Soviet Union. Our contacts are of considerable scale and cover all branches of culture. They contain all the forms and methods that can characterize relations between two friendly countries that have relations as allies.

The way to our organized cooperation opened precisely 40 years ago, after the liberation and as a result of the subsequent social and political changes.

As a result of current cultural and artistic exchanges we can speak of a constant presence of Soviet culture in Hungary and Hungarian culture in the Soviet Union. This raises the question of how continously and mutually available the values of spiritual production are, on the one hand, and how much cultural and artistic values influence cultural and artistic awareness, on the other. As far as the first part of the question is concerned, it can be definitely stated that the cultural transmission system (book publishers and editors, libraries, exhibition and concert halls, theatres and movie theatres, the mass media, and the cultural propaganda activity of different public and other organizations) offer both of our countries a rich variety of each other's cultural and artistic productions.

To determine what mutual effect the intensive and steady connection of national cultures like ours have on artistic creative processes and on cultural awareness with our two cultures would require a more detailed analysis. Here it is only possible to show that, where post-liberation Hungarian culture is concerned, the effect of the connection can be illustrated in both respects.

There is no doubt that everything the universal socialist culture, including the Soviet culture, of many nationalities brought to Hungary helped develop Hungarian perception of reality; its awareness of the surrounding world; and its relation to our own society, history, and traditions, according to the requirements of the socialist age. In other words, it helped our society become more modern.

Hungarian-Soviet cultural relations have invaluable merit in the fact that, not long after World War II, ties of mutual appreciation and friendship developed between the Hungarians and the peoples of the Soviet Union, and these ties have been strengthening ever since.

Our cultural policy, guided by the awareness that cultural relations promote the development of national cultures and understanding among nations, has been striving for decade to create the most favorable conditions possible for contact between Hungarian and universal culture; for the spread of our culture and art abroad; and for acceptance of the humanist values of universal culture. In the course of this, our cultural policy pays special attention to the foreign socialist culture, and to the promotion of our cultural and artistic ties with the Soviet Union and the other friendly socialist countries.

It is in our national interest for the mutual exchange of our cultural values to continue and further strengthen in the framework of Hungarian-Soviet relations and to a degree required by our social, economic, and cultural development.

The expansion of exchanges is possible in several branches.

Our educational cooperation plays an important role in the instruction of Hungarian scientific researchers and experts. This is so not only because in this way we can supplement Hungarian higher education possibilities in certain areas where shortages exist, but also because our experts acquire their diplomas and professional knowledge in the country with which our country and our peoples economy have the most ties in all areas of life. In other words: The value of their professional training is increased also by the perspective of our relations.

PEOPLE'S ARMY CONCLUDES TACTICAL EXERCISE

LD061538 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 6 Feb 85

[Text] A tactical exercise of the Hungarian People's Army has ended. In accordance with the year's training plan, the designated staff and troops carried out the exercise with the participation of reservists. The troops returned to their garrisons and the reservists that were called up have been demobilized. For standing their ground, the minister of defense decorated several soldiers, including reservists; he promoted professional and reserve officers and non-commissioned officers.

BRIEFS

RESEARCH COOPERATION WITH USSR -- Moscow, February 7 (MTI) -- A cooperation plan for 1986-90 of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (HAS) and the Soviet Academy of Sciences (SAS) was signed in Moscow Thursday. The document was signed by Istvan Lang, corresponding member and acting general secretary of the HAS and A.S. Khokhlov, corresponding member and acting general secretary of the SAS. Prominence is given in the plan to joint Hungarian-Soviet projects in areas earmarked as priority fields of research. In five complex areas of natural and social sciences research is to be coordinated. Natural sciences: solid body physics, development and production of new lasers, information science, new materials for microelectronics, nuclear physics, cosmic radiation and neutrino physics. Social Sciences: general theoretical questions of socialism, including ways of homogenizing society in terms of welfare and eliminating class and regional differences, regularities of the operation of socialist economy. Representatives of the two academies assessed the implementation of the 1981-85 cooperation plan. They found it successful and concluded that the plan helped promote cooperation between the two academies in a complex way. Several joint-developed instruments have been patented and new methods of research have been jointly evolved for natural science. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1722 GMT 7 Feb 85 LD]

CONTRACT WITH AUSTRIAN FIRM -- Budapest, February 7 (MTI) -- Waagner-Biro Company (Austria), a producer of iron structures, bridges, containers, machinery and installations, has signed a three-year leasing contract with Metalloglobus (Hungary) company for trade in means of production and the FTO mineralimpex. [as received] The deal was arranged by the Hungarian Foreign Trade Bank. Waagner-Biro is to install equipment at a light metal foundry at Apc, Hungary, to recycle secondary dross from aluminium production. The process produces raw material for aluminium production. The cost of the leasing deal is nearly 9 million schillings. Once the three-year leasing period is over, the Hungarian side will only have to pay a token sum to become the owner of the equipment. The new installation can help the foundry increase its annual half a million dollars worth exports to 1.5 million dollars. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1716 GMT 7 Feb 85 LD]

JUDGE EXPLAINS SENTENCES AT TORUN TRIAL

LD072311 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1630 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Report prepared by Marek Kassa and Zbigniew Krajewski on the 7 February proceedings at the Torun trial on the kidnapping and murder of Father Jerzy Popieluszko]

[Excerpts] At 1400 today, in room No 40 of the voivodship court in Torun, the presiding judge, Artur Kujawa, handed down the sentences in the presence of the parties involved and members of the public, which included members of the victim's family, the injured parties, the families of the defendants, representatives of ecclesiastical institutions, and a large group of Polish and foreign journalists.

[Begin Kujawa recording] I pronounce sentence. Will all those present in the court-room please rise. In the name of the Polish People's Republic, the voivodship court in Torun comprising Artur Kujawa, chairman and presiding judge of the voivodship court; the judges, Jurand Maciejewski, judge of the voivodship court; the assessors of the voivodship court Marian Kaczmarek, Jan Koscinski, and Wladyslaw Szarganski, the clerks of the court Urszula Maruszewska, Lucyna Rumunska, Wlodzimierz Czynowek, [name indistinct] and Andrzej Walenta; with the co-participation of Prosecutor of the General Prosectutor's Office Leszek Pietrasinski; and Deputy Prosector of the Voivodship Prosecutor's Office in Torun Zygmunt Kolacki; has, on 27-38 December 1984, on 2-4 January, 7-11 January, 14-18 January, 21-25 January, 28-31 January and on 5 February 1985, considered the penal case of Grzegorz Piotrowski, born 23 May 1951, in Lodz, domiciled in Warsaw, background: from the intellgentsia, a Polish citizen, married, with two children, a higher education, a methematician, recently employed in the Ministry of Internal Affairs [MSW] as head of a department, with no previous convictions; of Leszek Pekala, born 30 May 1952 in Zlotoryja, domiciled in Warsaw, background: from the intelligentsia, a Polish citizen, a bachelor, with a higher education, an electronics specialist, recently employed in the MSW as an inspector, no previous convictions, and of Waldemar Marek Chmielewski, born 28 February 1955 in Wroclaw, domiciled in Warsaw, background: from the intelligentsia, a Polish citizen, married, with one child, with a higher education, a political scientist, recently employed in the MSW as an inspector, no previous convictions.

The defendants are accused: First, of having on the night of 19-20 October 1984, in Gorsk in Torun Voivodship, and acting jointly and in concert with the intention of depriving a person of life, deceitfully halted Jerzy Popieluszko, who was travelling in a Volkswagen Golf automobile, at the roadside; of having by blows from the fist and a wooden cudgel, rendered him unconscious, gagged him, tied his hands and legs with a rope, placed him in the trunk of a Fiat-125P automobile and then drove him to Torun and then by road toward Wlocawek, during which, in connection with the attempts to free himself and to flee made by Jerzy Popieluszko, they again beat him with a wooden cudgel and their fists, gagged him, tied his hands and legs with a rope, and finally placed a rope noose around his neck and attached a bag of stones to his legs; and of having, after driven him to the dam near the Vistula reservoir, in the vicinity of Wlockawek, flung him into the water, thus causing his death in the manner described above, (?through) suffocation, contrary to Article 148, paragraph 1 of the Penal Code, and article 165, paragraph 2 of the Penal Code, in connection with Article 10, paragraph 2 of the Penal Code.

Second, on the night of 19-20 October 1984 in Gorsk in Torun Voivodship, acting jointly and in collusion, they deceitfully stopped on the highway Waldemar Chrostowski, who was driving a Volkswagen Golf car, handcuffed him, gagged him and, with intent to take his life, kidnapped him in a Fiat-125P car; but did not carry out the intended act because Waldemar Chrostowski jumped out of the car in Przysiek and escaped.

These actions were contrary to Article 11, paragraph 1 of the Penal Code, relating to Article 148, paragraph 1 of the Penal Code.

Third, on 13 October 1984 on the Ostroda-Olsztynek highway in Olsztyn Voivodship, with intent to take the lives of Jerzy Popieluszko, Waldemar Chrostowski, and Seweryn Jaworski, then organized and conducted in accordance with their adopted decision an attempt to cause a road accident involving a Volkswagen Golf car, in which the aforementioned persons were traveling from Gdansk to Warsaw. They did not carry out the intended act because the car's driver, Waldemar Chrostowski, directed the car toward Grzegorz Piotrowski who was taking aim to throw a stone. The stone thrown under those conditions did not hit the car's windshield. These actions were contrary to Article 11, paragraph 1 of the Penal Code, relating to Article 148, paragraph 1 of the Penal Code.

Adam Pietruszka, born July 19 [words indistinct] in Warsaw, coming from a peasant family, a Polish citizen, married with one grown child, higher education, lawyer, until recently employed in the MSW as a department deputy director, with no criminal record, is accused of: in September and October 1984 in Warsaw, using his position as deputy director of a department at the MSW and the official subordinate position of the MSW officers Grzegorz Piotrowski, Leszek Pekala, and Waldemar Chmielewski, he induced them to kidnap in a particularly cruel manner, and to take the life of Jerzy Popieluszko, and also aided them in the execution of this act by sending the aforementioned in an official car to Gdansk on 13 October 1984, on official business, and to Bydgoszcz on 19 October 1984, and by providing them in connection with these trips with a pass exempting the car from road checks by the Civic Militia, and assuring them that the fact of their commiting that act would not be revealed.

Subsequently, after they had committed this deed, he took action to hamper the disclosure of its perpetrators, that is, of having committed a crime under Article 18, paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Penal Code, in connection with Article 148, paragraph 1, and Article 165, paragraph 2 of the Penal Code.

The voivodship court pronounces defendants Grzegorz Piotrowski, Leszek Pekala, and Waldemar Marek Chmielewski guilty of having committed the action described in the first point of the act of indictment, that is, of a crime under Article 148, paragraph 1 of the Penal Code, and Article 165, paragraph 2 of the Penal Code, in connection with Article 10, paragraph 2 of the Penal Code, and for this, in line with Article 10, paragraph 3 of the Penal Code, by force of Article 148, paragraph 1 of the Penal Code, and Article 40, paragraph 1, point 1 of the Penal Code, and Article 44, paragraph 1 of the Penal Code, with regard to defendant Grzegorz Piotrowski, and with regard to defendants Leszek Pekala and Waldemar Chmielewski, by force of Article 148, paragraph 1 of the Penal Code.

I sentence the defendant Grzegorz Piotrowski to 25 years' imprisonment and deprivation of civil rights for a period of 10 years; defendant Leszek Pekala, to 15 years' imprisonment; defendant Waldemar Marek Chmielewski to 14 years' imprisonment.

Second, I pronounce defendants Grzegorz Piotrowski, Leszek Pekala, and Waldemar Marek Chmielewski guilty of having committed the deed dscribed in the secont point of the act of indictment, that is: of a crime under Article 11, paragraph 1 of the Penal Code, in connection with Article 148, paragraph 1 of the Penal Code, and Article 165, paragraph 2 of the Penal Code, in connection with Article 10, paragraph 2 of the Penal Code; and for this, in line with Article 10, paragraph 3 of the Penal Code, by force of Article 12, paragraph 1, in connection with Article 148, paragraph 1 of the Penal Code.

I sentence the defendant Grzegorz Piotrowski to 15 years' imprisonment, and defendants Leszek Pekala and Waldemar Marek Chmielewski to 12 years' imprisonment each.

Third, I pronounce the defendants Grzegorz Piotrowski, Leszek Pekala, and Wlademar Marek Chmielewski guilty of having committed the deed described in the third point of the act of indictment, that is: of a crime under Article 11, paragraph 1, in connection with Article 148, paragraph 1 of the Penal Code; and for this, by force of Article 12, paragraph 1, in connection with Article 148, paragraph 1 of the Penal Code.

I sentence the defendant Grzegorz Piotrowski to 15 years' imprisonment, and the defendants Leszek Pekala and Waldemar Marek Chmielewski to 12 years' imprisonment each.

Fourth, on the basis of Articles 66 and 67, clause 1, and Article 68, clause 2 of the Penal Code, the above sentences are replaced by cummulative sentences as follows:

Grzegorz Piotrowski: 25 years imprisonment; Leszek Pekala: 15 years imprisonment; Waldemar Marek Chmielewski: 14 years imprisonment.

Fifth, I pronounce the defendant Adam Pietruszka guilty of the deed described in the fourth point of the act of indictment, contrary to Article 18, paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Penal Code relating to Article 148, paragraph 1, and Article 165, paragraph 2 relating to Article 10, paragraph 2 of the Penal Code; and, in accordance with Article 10, paragraph 3 under the terms of Article 20, paragraph 1 and relating to Article 148, paragraph 1 of the Penal Code and Article 30, paragraph 3 and also relating to Article 40, paragraph 1, item 1 and Article 44, paragraph 1 of the Penal Code, I sentence him to 25 years' imprisonment and deprivation of civic rights for a period of 10 years.

Sixth, under the terms of article (?83), paragraph 1 of the Penal Code, I include as part of the pronounced imprisonment sentences the periods of temporary arrest as follows:

For Grzegorz Piotrowski -- from 23 October 1984; for Leszek Pekala -- from 23 October 1984; for Waldemar Marek Chmielewski -- from 24 October 1984; and for Adam Pietruszka -- from 2 November 1984.

Seventh, the defendants Grzegorz Piotrowski, Leszek Pekala, Waldemar Marek Chmielewski, and Adam Pietruszka are fined Z12,000 each in court fees, to be paid into state funds; and furthermore, one-third of the cost of the proceedings in equal parts from everyone of the above. The defendants are exempted from the remainder of the costs.

Eight, I award against the defendants in equal parts: Grzegorz Piotrowski, Leszek Pekala, Waldemar Marek Chmielewski, and Adam Pietruszka, in favor of the auxilliary prosecutors as follows:

a. Marianna Popieluszko and Waldemar Chrostowski -- costs involved in each of them being represented by one lawyer; and

b. Jozef Popieluszko -- costs incurred in legal representation.

Thank you. Please be seated.

The above sentences are subject to appeal. An appeal against them may be submitted to the Supreme Court. To this end, a submission should be made within a 7-day period for the provision of grounds for the verdict in writing, and upon its receipt, within a 14-day period, a submission for a review should be made through the court of the first instance.

The judgement just announced was passed after a trial lasting many days and deliberations of the bench which lasted many hours. The court has carried out a thorough analysis and evaluation of a great deal of evidence. A great wealth of arguments, views, and submissions was weighed, which gave the basis for the judgement and constitutes its grounds. The enormity of this material does not make it possible to present the course of the court's reasoning in detail and the assessment of the individual, frequently very minor, circumstances and facts given orally in live presentations. Therefore, in accordance with Article 366, paragraph 2 of the Penal Code, I will present the most important bases of the judgement.

The detailed motives, as I said before, will be contained in a written form at the request of the parties. I will begin with several statements of a general nature [words indistinct] in the case have fully realized that the Polish community followed the trial with great attention, waiting for a judgement on the guilt of the accused and for punishment.

The court is also aware that many comments, statements, and thoughts, and simple conversations by citizens were concerned not only with the issues. There were considerations of more general problems, questions of legality, rights, and obligations of citizens, problems concerning freedom of speech and religion, relations between church and state, and many others. This was also expressed in speeches by representatives of the parties in the trial.

The task of the court was not easy. The parties occupied in a contradictory struggle did not make the task easier for the court, but in this way they contributed to raising many very important issues. The need to keep within the bounds of trial law and the indictment sometimes required that the parties should not raise problems that could lead to unnecessary and emotional deliberation that deviated too far from the basic objectives of the trial.

On the other hand, certain investigations of a more general nature had to be carried out in order to recreate the social background of events, which was indispensable for the proper assessment of motives and behavior of the accused and obtaining important evidence from the point of view of ascertaining objective truth and ensuring full observance of the right of the accused to defense. It also transpired from the principle of legality and the function of the court as an organ of a socialist state, that its tasks were to consolidate and fully implement justice and legal security.

It is undisputed that the social atmosphere for the observance of law and the deeply seated sense of legality encourage the atmosphere of discipline and honesty, and consolidate the sense of responsibility for the affairs of the individual and the community. We believe that stressing the legal motivation in peoples' behavior and attitudes leads to improvement of coexistence between people. Behavior contrary to the law and calls for nonobservance of the law act against social interests by limiting the freedom of individuals, which has been guaranteed by the law, and creates evil.

We are not only concerned here with the legal functioning of all links in the state apparatus, with strengthening its subservient role toward the system, with developing raison d'etat, but also with equality before the law, with equal treatment of all citizens rights and obligations, irrespective of official uniform, outlook, religion, profession, function, or position.

This point of view, also arising from moral principles, has obliged the court to acquaint itself not only with the deed, but also with the atmosphere and circumstances that constitute its social background, and the events which accompanied the formation of criminal intention. Thus, not only the accused have found themselves in the court's field of interest, but also the behavior of high ranking officers from the MSW and also the nonreligious and illegal behavior of some clergy, which was the object of the officers' professional activity.

No one who conducts activity of a public and political character, who influences people's views, and presents his own views in public, can expect that the institution to which he belongs can create protection for him and that his behavior will not be assessed and criticized from various points of view, in light of various ideologies and philosophy.

In socialist Poland, criminal law stipulates that a penalty imposed by the court is not and cannot be a reprisal, an act of revenge by the authorities and society on the accused. A punishment is to educate and to deter. Only in exceptional circumstances can one apply the supreme penalty: the permanent and final elimination of a person from society. In this case, there was no need to apply such a penalty.

Poland gives everyone a chance to lead an honest life, gives it also to those who have drastically -- and in this case, most drastically -- violated the legal norms in force in our state. The state makes the highest demands of its officials. The fact that it was officers, employees of the MSW, people to whom the people's state entrusted the duty of protecting the law and law observance, who committed the deeds of which they were accused, legally constitutes an exceptional aspect having the utmost gravity.

This exceptional aggravating circumstance is linked at the same time with the immense danger to society of the deeds committed by the defendants.

The crimes struck at important, national social interests. The defendants have brought disgrace on the state, on its citizens, on the system of government, and they have besmirched the good name of Poland.

Because of this case, Poland is notorious not only in Poland [as heard] but abroad as well. The defendants must be aware of this and bear the appropriate punishment.

Their punishment was also influenced by the fact that the crime was committed at a difficult time for the Polish state; at a time when Poland was lifting itself up out of a crisis and striving for dialogue between the authorities and society. National accord was closer than ever and the degree of the threat from antistate activity had decreased considerably. It is not a matter of indifference concerning the punishment that the criminal acts were aimed against a well-known clergyman, which should be understood not only as a political provocation and a worsening of state-church relations but also as a conscious choice of victim, a choice that could have been the beginning of a chain reaction with results for the state that would have been hard to predict.

Defendant Pietruszka committed his crime from behind his desk, but his idea, prompting the committing of a savage crime, his initiative and intellectual help, his creation in subordinates of a sense of impunity, bears the stamp of a particularly cynical, ruthless, and dangerous action. He thus abused his position of authority in the apparatus of power (?where) he was the officer in charge of the other defendants. Defendants Piotrowski, Pekala, and Chmielewski were the direct perpetrators of the crime. Their activity was marked by a particular intensity of bad will, by the drastic means and forms used, and by premeditation. Defendants Pekala and Chmielewski committed the murder and at the same time they were the victims -- the victims of the actions of their official superiors Pietruszka and Piotrowski. That is why the court imposed on defendants Pietruszka and Piotrowski the heaviest sentence of imprisonment provided for by the Penal Code -- an exceptional punishment imposed in cases of the most serious crimes. It imposed appropriately different penalties on the other defendants.

In conclusion I would like to stress that the legal system of our state also defends those values that are exposed to attack from extremist positions characterized by intolerance.

I (?am saying this) because, as a judge, I cannot omit reference to the social reaction to the trial ending today. This reaction is reflected in the letters, telegrams, and telexes sent to the court -- often directly to me. A very great number of them have been sent: more than 1,000 from inside Poland and from abroad. The opinions and views contained in them did not, of course, have any influence on the work of the court and the verdict pronounced today. However, reading them causes one to reflect. This trial gave rise to many emotions. That is natural and understandable; just as it is natural and understandable to condemn the crime; this is within the bounds of human reactions and impulses. But it is hard to find understanding for the views and attitudes permeated by extreme intolerance and hatred; which try to make virtues out of ignorance and fanaticism.

It is impossible to understand what system of values can give people the inspiration to display aggressive hostility toward everyone who thinks differently from the way they do or who subscribe to a different world view -- people who deny other people the right to dignity and respect, depriving the living of their humanity and mocking the memory of the dead. Fanaticism eliminates the capacity for logical thought. It renders objective judgments of reality impossible. The authors of these hateful letters fail to draw any constructive conclusions from this trial. And yet it is they, and people like them, who should perceive that the roots of the case that has been the subject of this present trial lay in hatred and intolerance, contempt for the law and contempt for man.

These particular types of letters represented a small percentage of over 1,000 letters. This permits one to hope that the percentage within society is similar, that the adherents of extreme views are decisively in the minority. On two occasions reference has been made in this courtroom in the course of this trial -- from various sides -- to a text by one of our leading journalists. I would like to conclude by reading the following quotation again: Polemics over world views should be conducted in an atmosphere of respect and tolerance for those who think otherwise, in the name of national accord, and on the basis of the supreme interests of the nation and the state. End of quotation. All those who may in the future return to the Torun trial at any time should impress these words on their memory. I hereby close the proceedings of the Torun Voivodship Court. [end recording]

JARUZELSKI MEETS WITH FRG INDUSTRIALISTS

LD080056 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski has received Berthold Beitz, a well known representative of FRG industrialist circles and the chairman of the board of trustees of the Krupp Foundation, who is visiting Poland. Polish-West German relations in general were discussed, with particular attention to economic, scientific, and technical cooperation.

YALTA ACCEPTANCE TIED TO EAST-WEST COOPERATION

AU071059 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Feb 85 p 1

[Daniel Lulinski commentary: "Yalta -- Security for Europe and Poland"]

[Text] It is not only the 40th anniversary of the Yalta Conference that is an occasion for politicians, historians, and world press journalists to reflect on its results and to think of its main participants -- Premier Y. Stalin, President F.D. Roosevelt, and Prime Minister W. Churchill. The interest in the Yalta Conference, which was held from 4-11 February 1945, is rooted in the fact that its decisions form some of the foundations of Europe's political-territorial order.

The unanimous decision to set up the United Nations, including the principle that Security Council decisions should have unanimous approval of the great powers, continues to provide the basis for the activities of the UN Organization, which now includes almost 160 sovereign states.

The topicality of Yalta is based on other facts as well. The confrontation forces in the West are seeking to revise the postwar balance of power and to obtain superiority everywhere, including Europe. They want to "overcome Yalta" and suggest that it is supposedly responsible for a "division" of Europe, for "zones of influence," and for a perpetuation of the "division of Germany." This last view is being promoted with particular militancy by the incorrigible West German revisionists, who continue to dream about the "1937 Reich" and about the cancellation of the results of World War II, which was unleashed by Hitlerite Germany.

The Yalta Conference took place at a time when Hitlerite Germany was breaking down, when war still continued, and when it was necessary to accelerate the defeat of imperialist Japan.

The conference devoted much time to the future of defeated Germany. It approved the establishment of four zones of occupation and decided that the Allies would take over full power in the Reich. It also made a solemn pledge that the Allies would do everything to ensure that war would never again originate from German soil and agreed that within 3 months of Germany's defeat, the Soviet Union would assume the struggle against Japanese imperialism to accelerate victory over Japan. The U.S. President was very keen on this provision.

The Yalta Conference devoted much attention to Poland. As early as December 1943, the Western powers agreed at the Tehran Conference that the so-called Curzon Line should become Poland's eastern frontier and the Odra River should be its western frontier. That is why the Yalta Conference did not discuss Poland's eastern frontier, but turned its attention to the limits of its western frontier. In line with the USSR's pledges made to the Polish National Liberation Committee and to the Polish Provisional Government, Premier Stalin proposed that Poland's western frontier should run along the Odra and Nysa rivers. The Western powers proposed that this frontier should be established at the next conference -- at the Potsdam Conference. Indeed the Big Three were unanimous that this frontier should be established along the Odra and Nysa rivers. France later backed this decision.

In fact, this was an inviolable frontier verdict of the great anti-Hitlerite coalition.

As for other decisions, we should mention the appeal to set up a government of national unity on the basis of the provisional government. This new government would be recognized by the Western powers, which meant that Yalta initiated the end of the Polish emigre government, which was refused recognition by the Western powers as well.

As Soviet and U.S. sources, as well as Churchill's memoirs stress, the Yalta Conference discussed the Polish issue from the viewpoint of lasting security for this party of Europe. Churchill said that "Poland's freedom should not mean that Poland might have hostile plans and intrigues against the USSR." Marshal Stalin stressed that "the Polish question is for the Russians not only a matter of honor, but also of security."

Forty years later, attempts are being made to interpret the Yalta results in a manner compatible with the strategic aims of the confrontation policy of imperialism and the revisionists, who continue to dream of setting back the clock of history in Europe and pushing back socialism east of the Elbe. This is what the U.S. leader politicians, who are being applauded in Western Europe primarily by the West German revanchists, continue to suggest.

Not Yalta but the sociopolitical processes in Europe have created a new political map of our continent. The old German Reich has been replaced by the GDR, the FRG, and West Berlin, which has a special four-power status. The GDR's western frontier is the defense line of the entire socialist community. There is no problem of frontiers in Europe. There is a problem of consolidating peace, which is being threatened by nuclear apocalyse.

The Yalta-Potsdam structure of peace has ensured for Europe the longest period of peace. The inviolability of the present European frontier was reaffirmed by 35 European and North American countries at the 1975 CSCE conference. General Wojciech Jaruzelski spoke about our country's position vis-a-vis the plots of those who want to "overcome Yalta:"

"He who wants to undermine European peace finds that a strong and stabilize Poland is an obstacle. He who undermines the Yalta accords actually questions the Polish character of Gdansk, Wroclaw, and Szczecin. This is not a simplification. This is an elementary truth."

Together with its allies, Poland continues its militant activities in favor of an extended East-West dialogue in Europe and in order to reinstate extensive all-European cooperation. However, the inviolability of the Yalta structure of peace and of the present map of Europe is the invariable condition for such cooperation.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY CONGRESS SET FOR APRIL 11-13

LD070001 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1620 GMT 6 Feb 85

[Text] A congress of the Democratic Party (SD) is to be held in Warsaw April 11-13 this year. This decision was taken at today's plenum of the SD Central Committee.

COMMUNIQUE ON 1984 PLAN FULFILLMENT ISSUED

AU060601 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Feb 85 pp 1-3

["Communique on the Fulfillment of the 1984 National Uniform Plan of Socioeconomic Development of the SR of Romania"]

[Text] In 1984 the workers class, peasantry, intelligentsia, and all citizens of the fatherland, regardless of their nationality, closely united around the party and its secretary general and president of the Republic, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, carried out consistent work to implement the plan provisions and achieved new successes in the fatherland's socioeconomic development on the road to building a comprehensively developed socialist society.

Despite the difficult international economic situation, the policy of strengthening and modernizing the technical and material base of society and of retaining a high rate of accumulation, a policy that contributed to the increase of material output, national income, and socialist wealth, as well as to the raising of all people's well-being, has been firmly continued.

Industry continued to be the dynamizing factor of economic development; in agriculture, despite somewhat less favorable weather conditions, the largest grain yield in the history of our country has been registered. A magnificent achievement that demonstrates the power of our national economy and at the same time the great creative capability of our people, was the opening of the Danube-Black Sea Canal, designed and built by domestic forces.

The implementation of the provisions of our special programs for individual branches, subbranches, and products, drafted under the direct guidance of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, has led to further intensive development of the economy and improvement of the technical and qualitative level of products, and has ensured Romania's ever greater participation in the international division of labor and the expansion of its production sharing and scientific-technological cooperation with other countries. The higher economic growth rate and the greater utilization of domestic resources permitted the achievement of an active commercial balance and a further reduction of our foreign debt.

Scientific research, technological development, and introduction of technical progress, based on a program drafted under the direct guidance of Comrade Academician Dr Engineer Elena Ceausescu, made an important contribution to expanding our domestic base of raw materials and energy resources; improving the quality level of economic development; fulfilling the tasks of renewing and modernizing production; introducing into production new and highly efficient machinery, equipment, and technologies; reducing material consumption and making complete use of resources; and increasing labor productivity and economic efficiency. At the same time education and culture have developed. They are factors of great importance for the progress and prosperity of our homeland. Broad activity to educate and shape the new man and to develop the socialist awareness of broad masses has been carried out.

Further action was taken to apply the principles of workers self-management and self-administration, to perfect the financial-economical mechanism, and to generally introduce the overall contract system as a major form of work remuneration, a fact that stimulated an increase in the working people's spirit of responsibility for the direct and efficient management of each economic unit and for defending and developing socialist property.

The successes attained in economic development and the policy of rational distribution of national wealth have ensured the further implementation of the provisions of the program for increasing the standard of living and continuously raising the quality of life; the remuneration of all categories of working people has increased, and in August the action of increasing remuneration and pensions was completed, public supplies have also improved and a stability of prices has been ensured, as well as a healthy cash flow and the consolidation of the financial, monetary, and currency balance of the economy.

The results registered in 1984 are the best of the current 5-year plan period and are a solid base for further progress in the country's socioeconomic development and for implementing the 13th RCP Congress decisions.

The major indexes of socioeconomic development of the SR of Romania for 1984 were as follows:

	1984 Achievements	Percentage Compared to 1983 Achievements
Industrial production, billion lei		
-- net production value	366.6	108.4
-- overall production value	1,331.6	107.0
-- production-goods value	1,174.6	106.7
Agricultural production, billion lei		
-- overall production value	224.7	113.3
-- net production value	98.3	112.1
Volume of goods transportation using public means of transportation, million metric tons	767.8	95.8
Total volume of investments in the national economy, billion lei	244.7	106.1
Total volume of foreign trade, billion lei	388.9	113.6
-- export: total, billion lei	288.1	116.5
-- import: total, billion lei	160.8	109.6
Labor productivity in national industry (calculated on the basis of production-goods, billion lei	350.6	107.1
Production expenditure per 1,000 lei commodity output in the national industry, lei	854.9	98.9
Retail sales through socialist trade network, billion lei	272.2	104.8
National income, billion lei	709.0	107.7
People's cash incomes in the socialist sector, billion lei	361.4	105.5
Dynamics of real remuneration at the end of 1984 (percentage compared to 1980)		106.0
Dynamics of peasants' real remuneration through work in agricultural production cooperatives and private farming, per active person (in percentage compared to 1980)		111.4

Note: Figures in the communique are calculated in terms of 1984 current prices, while dynamics are calculated on the basis of projections and comparable prices.

Results attained in 1984 in the major branches and sectors of the national economy are as follows:

I. Industry

In 1984 the technical and productive potential of our industry increased following the commissioning of new objectives and the completion of important works to modernize and reequip existing capacities, something that ensured better streamlining, integration, specialization of production, and further improvement of its structure and economic efficiency.

The production goods attained in industry totalled 1,174.6 billion lei, that is 6.7 percent more than in 1983, while the next production totalled 366.6 billion lei, that is 8.4 percent more than in the previous year. Higher development rates were registered in the machine-building and chemical industries, where production increased particularly in precision machinery and the optics industry by 20.0 percent; computer technology, by 13.2 percent; machine tools for metal processing, by 10.1 percent; the chemical fibers and yarns industry, by 19.4 percent; the sodium products industry, by 11.9 percent; and the rubber industry, by 8.3 percent.

Particular attention was paid to extending geological exploration and developing the energy and raw material base by introducing new and efficient useful mineral resources in the economic flow. Likewise, further action was taken to capitalize on recoverable materials, utilize reusable energy, recondition parts and subassemblies, and introduce nonconventional energy sources into the economic flow to a greater extent.

In small-scale industry, production goods and nonindustrial services amounted to 105 billion lei, thus exceeding the level attained in 1983 by 14.7 billion lei. This contributed to better public supplies of consumer goods and household appliances.

Labor productivity in the national industry, calculated on the basis of production goods, increased by 7.1 percent compared with the previous year, thus accounting for almost all the production surplus achieved.

Overall expenditures per 1,000 lei-worth of production goods in national industry were 9.3 percent lower than in 1983, while material expenditures were 6.1 percent lower.

Production of the main itemized products is as follows:

	Units of Measurement	Achievements 1984	Increased Percentage Compared to 1983
Electricity	billion kWh	71.6	101.9
of which, on the basis of coal	billion kWh	21.4	107.9
Net coal	thousand metric tons	44,279.6	99.5
-- pit coal (including anthracite)	thousand metric tons	8,458.1	108.5
-- coking pit coal	thousand metric tons	2,903.0	110.9
-- lignite and brown coal	thousand metric tons	35,821.4	97.5

[all figures for coal production as published]

Metallurgical coke	thousand metric tons	4,848.8	113.6
Extracted crude oil	thousand metric tons	11,452.9	98.8
Useful methane gas, including free gas	billion cubic meters	33.3	102.2
Steel	thousand metric tons	14,436.7	114.6
Finished rolled steel	thousand metric tons	10,329.4	112.5
Steel pipes	thousand metric tons	1,507.3	106.8
Primary aluminium and aluminium alloys	thousand metric tons	244.0	109.3
Electrotechnical and electronic means of automation and computers	billion lei	9.7	118.7
Electrical transformers of .25 kva and more	thousand kva	11,600.0	128.0
Products of precision machinery and optics industry, hydraulic and pneumatic elements	billion lei	12.4	120.0
Metal-cutting machine tools	billion lei	8.8	110.1
Oil equipment	million lei	5,833.0	106.8
Tractors (including CKD and sets of parts)	units	86,703	104.8
Town vehicles	units	107,208	139.4
Trucks, tractors, and dump trucks	units	16,485	104.0
Ball bearings	thousand units	113,312	104.2
Chemical fertilizers (100 percent active ingredient)	thousand metric tons	3,072.7	105.5
Artificial and synthetic fibers and yarns	thousand metric tons	281.3	119.4
Synthetic rubber	thousand metric tons	159.3	108.3
Automobile, tractor, and plane tires	thousand units	5,882.4	110.0
Cement (in terms of 80 percent clinker)	thousand metric tons	14,016.1	100.3
Wood furniture	million lei	16,712.7	98.6
Pulp and hemicellulose	thousand metric tons	596.4	105.6
Human medicines	million lei	4,609.2	110.7
Television sets	thousand units	406.3	104.2
Textiles	million square meters	1,071.0	96.6
Knitwear	million units	340.0	100.2
Textile Clothing	million lei	41,249.6	110.8
Footwear	million pairs	114.9	101.2
Meat and meat products	thousand metric tons	1,902.5	103.0
Fish	thousand metric tons	253.4	101.0
Drinking milk	thousand hectoliters	5,806.4	101.2
Butter	thousand metric tons	48.7	104.2
Cheese	thousand metric tons	95.8	120.9
Sugar	thousand metric tons	805.5	145.0
Canned vegetables and fruits	thousand metric tons	490.3	109.7
Raw wine	thousand hectoliters	10,038.3	105.8

Although overall industrial results were good, they could have been much better if all ministries, counties, central departments and enterprises had acted more responsibly to fulfill the established programs and strengthen plan discipline.

In the extractive and energy industry, in spite of certain positive results, the plan was not fulfilled for certain basic raw materials such as coal and oil. Achievements were below the level attained last year, although a number of new units were commissioned. This is due to the poor activity of the managements of the Ministry of Mines, the Ministry of Petroleum, central industrial departments, and certain enterprises that failed to take firm action to develop production and strengthen order and discipline in using the potential available. If they had implemented the established measures to fully utilize all capacities, the spare time of machine-tools [timp disponibil] and manpower, they would have obtained a much larger coal output, something that would have ensured proper supplies to our economy and people. In the future, the planned extraction of lignite from pits should be completed, by and large, in the March to November period, so as to ensure that power stations have the necessary stockpiles for normal operation during winter. Nonfilfillment in these sectors had a negative impact on economic supplies and led to unjustifiably high imports.

In the electrical power sector, shortcomings from previous periods continued to be evident, as well as a lack of responsibility in repairing and maintaining coal-based energy aggregates, which caused consumption to be below the available capacity. Likewise, the gas and thermal energy transporation networks were not properly checked and prepared for commendable supplies to the people in the cold period. The government failed to take firm measures to save energy resources during summer and thus to secure necsssary reserves for good electrical, thermal, and fuel supplies during winter, something that had a negative impact on the fulfillment of the planned production. We will have to draw up appropriate working programs for all units in order to secure the necessary energy for full utilization of productive capacities throughout the year by offsetting consumption peaks in the winter and summer periods and ensuring the necessary energy production for all economic branches.

In the processing industry, the production range was improved and important increases were achieved in a number of products. In spite of all this, the machine-building plan was not fulfilled: We failed to ensure the necessary technological equipment and installations for commissioning certain investment projects on schedule; delays were registered in turning out new products; and the established export programs were not fulfilled. In the chemical industry: Arrears were registered for a number of products; the production levels attained were below plan provisions; the achievements of certain basic products, such as sulfuric acid, oxoalcohols, polyamide fibers, dyes, plastics, etc., are even smaller than last year's results. In the Ministry of Light Industry shortcomings continued to be evident in the fabrics and footwear sectors, where the itemized plan was not fulfilled, The Ministry of Wood Industry and Construction Materials failed to fulfill plan provisions for furniture ane other products.

All this is because economic ministries, central departments, and the enterprises working people's councils failed to take the necessary steps to properly organize production and work and ensure appropriate conditions for fully attaining plan indexes. At the same time, the State Planning Committee, the Ministry of Technical-Material Supply and Control of Management of Fixed Assets, the Ministry of Finance, and the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation failed to constantly supervise the production flow and sales at home and abroad.

The government failed to intervene to resolutely eliminate shortcomings as they occurred; strengthen order and discipline in production and plan discipline in all sectors; reduce raw materials, fuel, and electrical energy consumption; fully implement standardization programs; and observe established consumption norms. All this caused us to resort to unjustifiably high imports. Material resource wastage continued to be tolerated and no firm action was taken to attain the itemized production envisaged by plan, primarily the production earmarked for export.

In 1985 the ministries, central departments, enterprises, and counties must take steps to fully achieve and exceed the planned tasks for itemized production, to cut down energy consumption, particularly in the metallurgical, chemical, and construction materials industries -- and to strictly observe material consumption norms envisaged by plan.

II. Agriculture, Silviculture, and Water Management

In agriculture, the second basic branch of the national economy, important achievements were attained in fulfilling the special programs for the development of the vegetable and animal production. In 1984 grain production amounted to 1,042 kg per capita. In spite of difficult fall and spring weather conditions caused by the prolonged drought, we have obtained the largest yields of grain, sugar beet, sunflower, rape, fall potatoes, and field vegetables in Romania's history. The number of livestock and the production of meat, milk, and other animal products increased.

The technical material base of agriculture has expanded due to its supply with 18,400 tractors, 4,800 self-propelled grain harvesters, and other improved agricultural machinery and equipment produced by our national industry. At the end of 1984 the agricultural sector had 174,000 tractors and 58,000 self-propelled grain harvesters. In 1984 the agricultural sector received 1,288,800 metric tons of chemical fertilizers (in terms of 100 percent active ingredient) and 44,500 metric tons of pesticides.

In the sphere of irrigation, small- and large-scale improvement work was carried out in 365,700 hectares, including the areas to be commissioned next spring: Drainage work was carried out on 140,600 hectares and antisoil erosion work on 297,700 hectares; likewise, through small-scale improvement operations an area of 199,500 hectares was prepared for direct watering from various water sources. In spite of all this, the provisions of the 1984 national program for land improvements were not fulfilled because of serious shortcomings in preparation, organization, and implementation activities in worksites, as well as deficiencies in the management of these activities by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry.

Vegetable production attained for the main crops amounted to 23.6 metric tons of grain; 908,000 metric tons of sunflower and rape; 407,000 metric tons of soya; over 7 million metric tons of sugar beet; almost 5.9 million metric tons of fall potatoes; over 6 million metric tons of field vegetables; almost 2.1 million metric tons of fruit; and 1.7 million metric tons of grapes.

In 1984 an important number of agricultural units attained -- even under difficult weather conditions -- average wheat yeilds of 5-8 metric tons per hectare and, on certain areas, corn yields of more than 20 metric tons of corn per hectare. This proves the potential of our socilaist agriculture and the capability of cooperative workers and experts to organize and run production activity and obtain rich crops.

At the end of 1984 the number of livestock in state agricultural enterprises and agricultural production cooperatives was as follows: 4,064,400 cattle; 9,587,100 pigs; 8,125,100 sheep; and 76,299,000 fowl. This means an increase compared with the previous year of more than 175,000 cattle, over 610,000 pigs, and almost 5.5 million fowl.

Likewise, deliveries to state stocks in 1984 were higher than in 1983: 61.7 percent for what and rye; 13.7 percent for barley and two-row barley; 7.6 percent for corn and sorghum; 21.2 percent for sunflower and rape; 36.7 percent for sugar beet; 2.3 percent for meat; 8.3 percent for cow's milk; and 8.2 percent for eggs.

In 1984, although we have obtained overall good results in agriculture, the products attained were below the level of plan provisions, owing to shortcomings in the activity of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry and county agricultural bodies, which failed to properly use the land stock, implement agricultural work on schedule, observe plant densities, utilize the technical-material base and the irrigation system, properly feed and care for the animals, and carefully supervise the selection and reproduction of livestock.

In forestry, forest regeneration work was carried out on 60,500 hectares, of which 18,200 hectares were regenerated through natural processes and 42,300 hectares through afforestation and reafforestation, promoting valuable indigenous species, which accounted for 45.7 percent of the newly afforested area. Likewise, 3,700 hectares of erroded land that did not belong to the forestry stock, but could not be used for agricultural purposes, were also afforested. Broad maintenance work has carried out on 1,637,600 of pastures, fertilizers were applied on 1,600,800 hectares, seeding and additional seeding was carried out on 226,900 hectares. In 1984 greater attention was paid to the utilization of nonwood resources of forests, which amounted to 31.6 percent of the entire production value of forestry units.

In the water management field, multipurpose reservoirs totalling 120 million cubic meters were commissioned; waterway regulation, antiflood protection, and shore consolidation work was performed along waterways totalling 228.5 km; antiflood damming was carried out on a stretch of 166.5 km to protect population centers, industrial units, and an agricultural area of 32,670 hectares.

III. Transport and Telecommunications

In 1984 the process of developing and modernizing transport capacities continued. In 1984 railway transport was increased through the addition of 60 diesel and electric locomotives, 2,400 freight cars in the equivalent of 4 axles, and 185 passenger cars. In 1984 the process of electrification of railway lines continued and at the end of the year their length amounted to 3,113 km.

In the process of optimizing goods transportation with general transportation means, the volume transported was 767.8 million metric tons and passenger transportation was 54.0 billion passenger-km in 1984, that is 5.1 percent more than in 1983.

At the same time, Bucharest subway -- a modern and efficient means of urban transportation that is continuously expanding -- ensured transportation of 90.9 million passengers, that is 41.1 percent more than the previous year.

The transportation capacity of the maritime fleet increased by 647,200 Dwt and the capacity of the river fleet expanded with the addition of 8 tugboats and pusher-tugs as well as nonself-propelled vessels with a capacity of 46,800 metric tons.

The volume of post and telecommunication activities in 1984 increased by 6.2 percent.

IV. Investments

The investments in 1984 amounted to 244.7 billion lei, that is 6.1 percent higher than the previous year and were distributed to the main branches as follows: Industry 50 percent; agriculture, forestry, and water management, 18 percent; transportation and telecommunication, 12 percent; housing and communal administration, 12 percent. In the following branches in particular, 448 important industrial, agricultural, and livestock breeding production capacities were fully or partially completed: extractive and energy industry, chemical industry, machine-building industry, food industry, as well as irrigation systems, land amelioration operations, and animal raising and fattening complexes. In 1984 the Danube-Black Sea Canal was opened over 64.2 km, reducing the water transportation distance between Cernavoda and Constanta by almost 400 km.

The fix assets commissioned from the state fund in 1984 amount to 223.2 billion lei.

The investment plan and the commissioning of new capacities in 1984 were not entirely fulfilled. Some important investment objectives were not commissioned, thus having an unfavorable effect on fulfilling the production and export plan. The government did not take all the necessary measures to have ministries and other central and local bodies prepare investments under favorable conditions, ensure documentation and equipment, and appropriately organize work-site processes.

V. Scientific Research, Technological Development, and the Introduction of Technical Progress

Scientific research and technological development made a great contribution to the country's socioeconomic development and play an increasingly large role in modernizing the technical-material base, in increasing industrial and agricultural output, and in developing socioeconomic activity. In 1984, by applying the results of national scientific research the introduction of 1,400 advanced technological methods was accomplished and the expansion of 1,125 additional ones, which made a substantial contribution to better utilizing raw materials and to reducing material and energy consumption, particularly in the branches of chemistry, metallurgy, machine-building, electronics and electrical engineering, extractive industry, construction materials, and light industry. Thus 95 percent of the technologies necessary to fulfill investment objectives were ensured by domestic concept. The introduction of the 370 systems of mechanization and automation contributed by about 50 percent to increasing labor productivity in the national industry.

In 1984, 3,450 new and updated types of high-efficiency machinery, equipment, apparatus, and installations were completed and put into production and 800 new materials and consumer goods. In 1984, 39 percent of the volume of production in the national processing industries consisted of new and updated items put into production since the beginning of the 5-year plan. Close to four-fifths of the scientific research and technological development capacities were focused on objectives included in the approved special programs.

The activity of scientific research and technological engineering was concentrated on developing the production of top branches, particularly in the fields of nuclear engineering, the aeronautics industry, and polymer chemistry and fine synthesis.

Firm actions were taken to fulfill the program of introducing automation, electronics, and robots in the production process. Likewise, the action of typification and standardization of products and technologies continued, particularly in the case of alloy steel and construction materials. This increased productivity, reduced production expenditures, and improved the technical-material supply of all productive sectors.

In agriculture scientific research made an important contribution to increasing the productive potential of the land and to achieving new and productive strains of seed and plants that are more durable and have a shorter maturation period, animal breeds with a high productive potential, and new animal feeding technologies.

Basic long-term research in chemistry, physics, biology, mathematics, medicine, and economic and sociopolitical science was continued and developed.

Particular attention was paid to increasing production in research units aimed at ensuring a better supply of the national economy's requirements with increased technical products and materials. In 1984 the production goods that were achieved with the contribution of scientific research and technological engineering units increased by 24 percent compared to the previous year.

V. Foreign Economic Relations

In 1984 the overall volume of foreign trade totaled 388.9 billion lei. Commercial relations and production sharing with socialist countries were further developed and diversified, and relations with CEMA member-countries expanded on the basis of special long-term cooperation programs. Economic and scientific-technological relations with developing countries and other countries also expanded.

The volume of exports in 1984 totaled 228.1 billion lei. Export of highly-processed goods, such as machines, equipment, transportation means, chemical products, and industrial consumer goods, increased to 58 percent of the total volume of exports.

In 1984 the currency income from international tourism increased by 7.2 percent compared to the previous year and the number of tourists who visited our country amounted to 6,600,000 people.

Foreign trade activities carried out in 1984 permitted a commercial balance surplus of $3.1 billion, which was used to reimburse a significant part of Romania's foreign debt.

Although the volume of exports increased 16.5 percent compared to the previous year, the plan provisions were not completely fulfilled due to shortfalls manifested in the activity of ministries, central departments, and enterprises that did not give priority to manufacturing products earmarked for export and did not pay enough attention to preparing and carrying out his process.

The Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation and the other ministries did not properly observe the complete fulfillment of the concluded contracts. Thus, at the end of the year a significant number of contracts were not fulfilled.

In 1985 the government, the economic ministries, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, the central departments, and enterprises will have to take all the necessary measures to smoothly and completely fulfill the export tasks and ensure a timely completion of high quality products in order to achieve the fulfillment of contracts ahead of schedule and to ensure delivery of products to foreign partners within established deadlines and in good condition.

The volume of imports in 1984 totaled 160.8 billion lei. The excessive increase of imports compared to 1983 is unjustified and is mainly due to failure in meeting planned consumption of raw and other materials, fuel, and energy, to the tendency toward increased individual consumption requirements in some sectors, and to the failure of ministries, central departments, and enterprises to firmly apply the established programs to make greater use of domestic resources to meet requirements.

VII. People's Living Standard

The results obtained in 1984 in developing and modernizing material production and raising economic efficiency reflected in the achievements of a national income totaling 709.0 billion lei, that is 7.7 percent more than the previous year, something that permitted the implementation of programs for the country's socioeconomic development and for raising the people's incomes.

By the end of 1984 the population of the SR of Romania was 22.7 million inhabitants, with almost half of the country's population living in municipalities and towns.

The active population (employed in the socioeconomic activity) has reached 10.5 million, of which 71 percent are carrying out their activity in industry and other nonagricultural branches, while 29 percent are in agriculture. The average number of working people was 7,585,000 in 1984. By the end of last year, the number of women in the overall number of working people was 39 percent. In 1984, 269,000 workers joined the national economy, workers trained in vocational, technical, and specialized schools, as well as in enterprise professional courses. At the same time 37,000 engineers, economists, teachers, and medical and other cadres were trained in higher education institutes.

The application of pay increases for all categories of working people concluded on 1 August 1984. Concurrently with this action, we have increased: bonuses for continuous length of service in the same unit; quotas of the working people's participation with shares in the production fund; profits and their distribution; quotas of the annual bonus funds; bonus funds for outstanding achievements; and incentives for exports.

In 1984 the cash income earned by people in the socialist sector totaled 361.4 billion lei, that is 18.1 billion lei more than in 1983. The remuneration fund for working people totaled 267.7 billion lei, 6.1 percent more than in 1983, and the average nominal pay of working people reached 2,925 lei by the end of last year.

At the same time, by firmly applying a policy of stable prices, the index of prices and services has been about 2 percent below the planned level, remaining almost at the 1983 level. The steps taken to apply the program on pay increases for working people and ensure a planned evolution of prices have permitted a 6 percent increase in real remuneration compared with 1980.

The cash incomes of the peasantry, earned in agricultural production cooperatives and through sales of agricultural and food produce to socialist units amounted to 21.4 billion lei in 1984, 2.9 percent higher than last year. The peasantry's real incomes, calculated per active person, increased by more than 11 percent in 1984 compared to 1980.

The funds allocated to financing social and cultural activities continued to increase. In 1984 the total volume of such funds allocated from the state budget, from the sociocultural funds of cooperative organizations, and from the incomes of other units amounted to 100.4 billion lei, that is an average of 4,438 lei per capita annually. Funds allocated from the state budget for financing sociocultural activities in 1984 totalled 86.8 billion lei, that is 5.2 percent more than in 1983.

As of 1 August 1984 all categories of pensions were increased. At the end of 1984 the average state social security old age pension for full length of service was 1,766 lei.

Retail sales of goods through socialist trade outlets totaled 272.2 billion lei, that is 4.8 percent more than in 1983: 148.5 billion lei in food sales and 123.7 billion lei in nonfood sales. Sales of agricultural and food produce by producers on the peasants' market, where prices were 12.1 percent lower than in 1983, contributed to meeting the people's consumption requirements, particularly in towns and workers centers.

The volume of paid customer services by socialist units, including transports and communal administration, totaled 57.1 billion lei. Services were diversified and conditions were created for better meeting consumer requirements.

All grades of education continued to develop and improve. Steps were taken to improve instruction and education and to expand and diversify the forms of linking education with research and production, something that contributed to raising the training and skill of cadres. In the 1984-85 school year, attendance in all grades is 5.6 million preschool children, pupils, and students, which represents a quarter of the country's population. The material base of the educational system expanded and modernized in 1984 through the construction of 612 classrooms; 3,862 places were made available in boarding schools; 14,270 square meters were allocated to higher education; and 1,100 beds were made available in students' hostels.

Cultural and artistic activities continued to expand and diversify. In 1984, 28 artistic movies and 393 documentaries, short features, and scientific films were produced; 3,214 books and pamphlets were published with 64.3 million copies, and 491 newspapers and magazines were printed in 1,386 million copies.

New hospitals with 7,030 beds were put into service, as well as 17 dispensaries and polyclinics, of which 12 were hospital-annexed and 5 independent; all of them, along with other facilities made available, have contributed to developing the material base of public health care. The number of hospital beds reached 211,800 in 1984, that is 9.4 beds per 1,000 inhabitants. Medical services were provided by 46,300 doctors, 7,300 of them dentists -- one doctor for each 489 inhabitants -- and by 132,600 other health cadres.

People's housing conditions improved through the construction of 131,900 apartments, of which 122,500 were from state funds and the funds of cooperative units; a total of 9,900 places for bachelors were built in hostels.

The achievements attained in the country's socioeconomic development in 1984, as a result of efforts made by the working people, are a durable basis for 1985 for implementing the decisions of the 13th party congress and the guidelines and orientations of RCP Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu for attaining a new quality in socioeconomic activity, for further developing and modernizing the national economy, for raising the well-being of all the people, and for strengthening national independence and sovereignty. Firm steps should be taken to fully utilize the strong productive potential of our country through further intensive development of the economy and higher efficiency in all sectors. All units should give priority to strictly fulfilling their obligations within the social division of labor as stipulated in the uniform national plan in accordance with the overall requirements of socioeconomic development. The ministries, central departments, and enterprises must take firm action to fulfill all plan indexes, observe plan discipline, and strengthen control over itemized production, from the conclusion of contracts, the preparation of technological documentation, the start of production, and the securing of supplies and the necessary manpower up to the delivery of the product for export or to the domestic market.

Particular attention should be paid to strictly implementing the provisions of special programs of national importance on improving the technical and qualitative level of products, reducing consumption, better utilizing raw and other materials, fuel, and energy, intensifying the recovery of reusable materials, cutting down on production costs, particularly material expenditures, further raising labor productivity, and perfecting and better organizing work, efficiency, and profitability in all industrial units.

In agriculture the peasantry's efforts should focus on fulfilling the national program provisions for achieving sure and stable crops and a higher vegetable and animal production than in 1984. All responsible cadres in agriculture must take energetic action to properly carry out operations on time, both in vegetable growing and zootechny.

Romania's increasingly active participation in the world exchange of assets requires that responsible cadres in enterprises, ministries, central departments, and foreign trade bodies should give priority to achieving the production earmarked for exports and substantially reducing imports, with a view to attaining the planned equal trade and payments balance.

All working people's collectives, management councils, general meetings, the State Planning Committee, the Ministry of Technical-Material Supply and Control of Management of Fixed Assets, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, the Ministry of Finance, other ministries and central bodies, and the government should work responsibly to completely fulfill the 1985 uniform national plan and the commitments assumed within the framework of our socialist competition. They should also ensure a high efficiency level in all fields of activity -- a compulsory requirement for applying the principles of the new economic-financial mechanism and strongly increasing the national income and socialist wealth -- and thus create the necessary means for our socio-economic development and for the implementation of the established measures to raise the working people's living standard, which is the highest goal of our party's policy.

Strongly engaged in implementing the decisions adopted by the 13th party congress, the workers class, peasantry, intelligentsia, and all the fatherland's citizens, regardless of nationality and closely united around the party and its secretary general and the president of the Republic, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, will act in full unity and with a spirit of high responsibility and discipline to exemplarily fulfill the 1985 plan and the 1981-85 5-year plan, thus ensuring our country's firm progress along the road of building the comprehensively developed socialist society.

SDUF CONGRESS DISCUSSES TASKS, ELECTS OFFICIALS

AU071441 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1336 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Excerpts] Bucharest AGERPRES 7/2/1985 -- In the presence of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, chairman of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF], the proceedings of the Third Congress of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front started on February 7. Diplomatic heads of mission accredited in Bucharest as well as foreign press correspondents attended the opening session.

The opening address was delivered by Manea Manescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, vice-president of the State Council.

The delegates unanimously endorsed the following agenda of the congress:

1-- Report on the activity carried out by and the tasks incumbent on the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front and the component organizations in view of implementing the resolutions of the 13th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party, the party programme for taking the homeland to ever higher peaks of socialist progress and civilization, for materialization of disarmament, collaboration and peace among peoples.

2-- The guidelines of the 13th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party regarding Romania's economic and social development over the 1986-1990 Five-Year Plan and the orientations until the year 2000.

3-- The directive-programme for Romania's economic and social development in the territory over 1986-1990.

4-- The directive-programme for enhancement of the standard of living and continuous improvement of the quality of life over 1986-1990.

5-- The programme of measures for the organization and progress of the general elections for the Grand National Assembly and the People's Councils.

6-- The draft manifesto of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front at the general elections for the Grand National Assembly and the People's Councils.

7-- Election of the chairman of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front.

8-- Election of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front.

9-- The Second All-Country Conference of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Organization (SDUO).

The congress proceeds in plenum and in five commissions by domains of activity as well as in the Second All-Country Conference of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Organization.

Ceausescu Addresses Delegates

AU071134 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0718 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at the opening of the Third SDUF on 7 February in the Bucharest Palace Hall of the Republic -- live]

[Text] Esteemed comrades and friends, the Third SDUF Congress is a strong manifestation of the workers' revolutionary democracy in our fatherland and an event of particular significance in strengthening the social and political unity of all our people under the leadership of the RCP in the struggle to unflinchingly implement the program of building a comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania and the country's progress toward communism. [cheers]

The discussions of the SDUF Congress will focus on the guidelines and decisions of the 13th RCP Congress on Romania's socioeconomic development in the Eighth 5-Year Plan period, 1986-1990, and up to the year 2000, that ensures the fatherland's elevation to a higher level of development and the increase of the people's material and cultural standard of living. [cheers]

In the process of preparation of the Third SDUF Congress, the SDUF communal, town, and county conferences were held, gathering more than 4,100,000 members. In this framework, the fatherland's socioeconomic development plans and programs were extensively discussed with all working people, regardless of their nationality, and with all our people. Thus, one is justified in stating that these documents are the expression of our entire socialist nation's aspirations and will. Likewise, all these general meetings and conferences were turned into a strong manifestation of our workers' revolutionary democracy, which ensures the broadest democratic framework of participation of all social categories, and of all our people to work out our domestic and foreign policy and to consciously build the free future of our fatherland, elevate it onto new peaks of progress and civilization, and continuously strengthen Romania's independence and sovereignty. [cheers, chants]

The SDUF Congress will endorse documents and the activity to be carried out in the elections of deputies to the Grand National Assembly and to the communal, town, municipality, and county people's councils. The electoral campaign and the entire development of the elections must be a new and strong manifestation of our socialist democracy and of verifying through the votes of all our people the activity carried out so far and at the same time approving our fatherland's development plans and programs for the next 5-year plan period. The votes of this election must once again be a strong manifestation of all our people's unity, under the RCP leadership, the leading political force of our nation. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, in the 5 years since the last SDUF Congress, under RCP leadership our people have achieved outstanding results in the socioeconomic development of the country. At the 40th anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation of our country and at the 13th RCP Congress I presented extensively the great achievements attained by our people in all fields of activity, and the deep revolutionary changes which occured in the Romanian socialist society. In a short historic period, Romania has changed from a poorly developed country with an agricultural economy into an industrial-agrarian country with strong, modern industry and socialist agriculture in full development. During this period Romanian industry increased more than 100 times and agriculture about 7 times, and the national income 32 times. On this basis we ensured the impetuous development of the production forces and the elevation of our people's material and cultural standard of living. Regarding the activity of fulfilling the Seventh 5-Year Plan, 1981-1985, as I stressed at the 13th RCP Congress, we succeeded in overcoming several difficulties -- caused by both the international economic crisis and by some contradictions that emerged in our country's economy -- and in generally fulfilling the objectives set forth by the 12th RCP Congress and by the 1982 national conference on developing industry, agriculture, other branches of the national economy, science, and culture and on elevating the standard of living and the quality of life of all our people.

In industry, in the first 2 years of the 5-year plan period, between 1981-1982, we registered an annual production growth rate of 2.8 percent; in 1983 it was 4.8 percent; in 1984 industrial output registered almost 7 percent growth. The socioeconomic development plan envisages an even higher growth rate of industrial production. Important achievements have been registered in agriculture, too. In the first 4 years of the current 5-year plan period, the agricultural output is about 2 million metric tons larger than in the previous 5-year plan period. Although agricultural activity was carried out under difficult weather conditions, in 1984 the greatest grain yield in the history of the country was registered, achieving more than 1 metric ton of grain per capita. Last year a number of agricultural units -- state and cooperative units -- achieved record yields of more than 8,000 kg of wheat and barley per hectare, and more than 20 tons of corn per hectare.

At the same time, livestock breeding and the other sectors of activity improved considerably. As we established at the meeting on agricultural issues, in 1985 we will attain a more marked increase of agricultural output, thus we will ensure in agriculture, too, the fulfillment of the objectives of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. In the 1981-1985 5-Year Plan, we continued to implement an extensive investment program amounting to about 1,150 billion lei. On this basis we ensured the modernization and development of production forces and the commissioning of about 1,800 new production capacities. During this period, an achievement of particular importance -- one that demonstrates the power of our national economy and the great creative capacity of the socialist builders -- was the opening of the Danube-Black Sea Canal. [cheers]

We firmly implemented the commissioning of the new socioeconomic objectives in all counties of the country, thus ensuring in every county the achievement of about 70,000 lei per capital production. On this basis we ensured the raising of the standard of living of all the country's areas and counties and equal conditions of work and life for all citizens of our fatherland. [cheers]

Important achievements were also registered in transportation, construction, commerce, and other importance branches and sectors of activity. Science, education, and culture -- basic factors of our entire development and of successfully building the new social system -- were strongly developed. In the Seventh 5-Year Plan period we also continued to broadly develop economic exchanges with the CEMA member-countries, the other socialist countries, the developing countries, and the developed capitalist countries. Thus, we ensured our country's active participation in international exchange. During this period Romania's international exchanges developed continuously. In 1985 the volume of our foreign trade will be about 28 percent bigger than in 1980, the volume of exports will be increased by 85 percent and imports will be 18 percent less than in 1980. During the last years we were able to achieve an active trade balance and reduce the country's foreign debt by almost 40 percent. [cheers]

On the basis of the successes we registered in socioeconomic development, in increasing national wealth and national income we were able to allocate important means to our fatherland's development. At the same time we wnsured the raising of the working people's real income. Thus, in the first 4 years of the 5-year plan period, the real remuneration of all categories of working people increased by 6 percent, and by the end of 1985 it will be 8 percent greater than in 1980. Important sums were allocated to social and cultural expenditures that, at the level of the entire 1981-1985 5-Year Plan period, total more than 430 billion lei, which is an average of about 13,000 lei per family in 1985 compared to 10,440 lei in 1980. I would like to stress the fact that this increase of remuneration and income for the working people was achieved under conditions where in many countries, including developed countries, a real reduction of working people's remuneration and salaries took place, and when a strong increase in unemployment, even in developing countries, and a significant reduction of income and standard of living took place, as a result of the inequitable policy practiced particularly by the developed countries. [cheers]

During the 5-year plan period we will conclude this year, we will complete 750,000 new apartments, thus ensuring an average of more than 12 meters of inhabitable area per capita. This means that, at present, almost every day 500 families move to new homes. This is equivalent to a new apartment being built every 3 minutes.

Sustained activity was carried out in the field of health care and leisure, thus improving overall conditions of life and work.

We end the current 5-year period with outstanding results in the overall development of our fatherland and in the elevation of the material and cultural level of our people, the major goal of our party policy and of the SDUF, the essence of the comprehensively developed socialist society we are successfully building in our country. [cheers and chants of "Ceausescu and the people"]

All the great achievements during the 40 years of free life since our people became total masters of their destiny, and the achievements of the 1981-1985 5-Year Plan period, strongly demonstrate through the power of facts the correctness of the policy of the RCP, the leading political force of our society, which is unflinchingly guided by generally proved truth and by scientific socialism, creatively applying these to the concrete conditions prevailing in our country. They forcefully demonstrate that our Communist Party is brilliantly fulfilling its historic mission of leading the entire nation on the road to establishing a new system without exploiters and without oppressors, a system in which the nation and the working people are the real masters of all national wealth and conscious builders of their own free and communist future. [cheers, chants]

The magnificent successes attained in this short historical period also demonstrate the creative force of our worker's class -- the leading class of the socialist society -- of peasantry, and of our intelligentsia, of all working people regardless of nationality, of all our people who, in full unity within the SDUF, are resolutely acting to fulfill the program of building a comprehensively developed society and of Romania's progress toward communism. All these facts demonstrated what the worker's class and a nation that became free and master of its destiny are able to achieve. This demonstrates that only socialism can ensure the real path to rapidly develop the nations which live in backwardness. [cheers, chants]

For the activity carried out in this 5-year plan period and for the great achievements registered, from this high rostrum of this democratic forum, I convey, on behalf of our party leadership, the State Council and government, and on my own behalf, to all the bodies included in the SDUF, to workers, peasants, intelligentsia, to all working people, warmest congratulations and wishes for new and ever greater successes in their future activity devoted to the progress and flourishing of our fatherland and to strengthening its national independence, and to elevating Romania to ever higher peaks of progress and civilization. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, the historical decisions of the Eighth RCP Congress envisage the bright future of our fatherland and open up new prospects for socioeconomic development and for the comprehensive flourishing of Socialist Romania. The fundamental objective of the 1986-1990 Eighth 5-Year Plan is the firm implementation of the party strategy of building a comprehensively developed socialist society and our fatherland's progress toward communism. The fulfillment of this great strategic objective requires the further development, on a higher level, of production forces, the perfecting of social relations, and the achievement of a better coordination between various sectors, between production forces and social relations.

Taking into consideration the strong technical-material base we have, during the next 5-year plan period we will emphasize the intensive development of all branches, modernizing and increasing the qualitative level of all our activity. Taking into consideration the general tendencies of international development and of the current power of our socialist industry, we will pay particular attention to fulfilling the new scientific-technological revolution: introducing automation and robots into the production processes.

Thus, Romanian industry will be based on the latest achievements of the science and technology of our times. The guidelines regarding socioeconomic development provide for an increase in industrial production goods by an average annual rate of 6-6.5 percent in the next 5-year plan period. Net production will increase by an annual rate of 10-10.6 percent. In this context the chemical industry and the machine-building industry will have to achieve an increasing rate of development. Particular attention will be paid to some backwardness and to the strong development of high quality metals and chemical products with high efficiency.

As I have already mentioned, in developing industrial activity priority will be given to intensive development, and to the raising of quality and the technical level of all our production, so that Romanian products will become competitive with the best similar products at international level. Up to 1990, we will have to eliminate backwardness and some contradictions that it has caused and achieve a balanced and harmonious development of all industrial branches. During the Eighth 5-Year Plan period activity will be focused on the more forceful development of the domestic energy and raw material base, as a decisive requirement of the general progress of our national economy.

At the end of the 1986-1990 5-Year Plan period we will have to achieve an electrical energy output of 95-97 billion kWh. To achieve this goal we will have to ensure the good operation of coal-based power stations and bituminous shales, to make full use of hydropower reserves, and to ensure putting into production a capacity of at least 4,000 megawatts in nuclear stations. At the same time, we must improve our activity in utilizing new sources of energy such as: biomass, wind, solar, and other energies. We must also take decisive steps in order to fulfill the prospects of socioeconomic development regarding the achievement of a volume of 100 million metric tons of coal up to 1990. More decisive measures must be taken in increasing nonferrous ore production and other raw materials, in accordance with the provisions of the directives. Likewise, we must increase our efforts to reduce material consumption, to recover and reutilize materials, subassemblies, and various spare parts, which have to ensure an important part -- in some fields more than 50 percent -- of the technical-material supply. With a view to fulfilling the objectives of socioeconomic development of the country, during the next 5-year period we will achieve an extensive investment program of 1.35-1.4 trillion lei. This important investment volume will be guided toward expanding the energy and raw material base, implementing the intensive development program modernizing and raising the technical level of industry, and implementing the irrigation and land improvement programs in agriculture.

We will build more than 1,500 new production capacities in all fields of the national economy. The Poarta Alba-Midia-Navodari canal will be opened and a major part of the Bucharest-Danube canal will be completed. [cheers, chants]

I would like to stress again that the achievement of the main objective, the building of a comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's progress toward communism can be achieved only on the basis of a strong development of production forces and of the latest scientific and technical discoveries. Any backwardness endangers the future, independence, and sovereignty of our people. As a matter of fact, merely on the basis of allocating an important part of the national income to development and of a sustained accumulation we were able to attain the great achievements during the years of socialist construction and to elevate the material level and cultural level of our people. The accumulation and the enlarged reproduction are objective requirements for developing any kind of society, and even more for the socialist and communist society. [cheers, chants]

In accordance with the guidelines regarding socioeconomic development endorsed by the 13th RCP Congress we will continue to rationally deploy production forces on all the territory of our country. On this basis, in every country the achievement of a volume of at least 80,000 lei per capita annually in economic activity will be ensured. In 29 counties this volume will total more than 100,000 lei annually.

In agriculture our major objective will be to further implement the new agrarian revolution. As I have already mentioned, this means the radical transformation of the work, life, and thinking of the peasantry and of all the working people in villages and the strong increase of agricultural production that can fully satisfy the consumption needs of the people and of industry as well as other requirements of our national economy. [cheers]

More than 190 billion lei will be invested in agriculture. This will insure the development and updating of its technical-material base and the implementation of the program of land improvement, mechanization, and complex chemicalization of agricultural activity. In accordance with the provisions of the national land improvement program, the irrigated areas will reach 5.5-6 million hectares by the end of the next 5-year plan. We will perform drainage work on 1,500,000 hectares and work to combat soil erosion on 800,000 hectares.

During the 1986-1990 5-Year Plan period, agriculture will annually be supplied with 3.5-4 billion metric tons of chemical fertilizers in terms of active ingredients, thus ensuring 330-380 kg of fertilizer per hectare of tillable land. Through the end of the 5-year plan period, we will ensure the complete mechanization of all agricultural work, and the system of high efficiency agricultural machinery will be improved and have the capacity to carry out more operations simultaneously.

During the next 5-year plan period, we will continue to focus our agricultural activity on markedly increasing grain yields, which have to reach 30-32 million metric tons in 1990. At the same time, we will take all the necessary measures to increase the yields of industrial plants, vegetables, potatoes, fruit, and grapes. We will further act to develop the livestock sector with the goal of 11 million cattle, 15-16 million pigs, 28-30 million sheep and goats, and at least 80 million egg-laying poultry. The fulfillment of the great objectives endorsed by the 13th RCP Congress in the field of agriculture will lead to increasing this basic branch of the Romanian economy's contribution to the overall devevlopment of our fatherland.

Esteemed comrades and friends, implementing the objectives of socioeconomic development up to 1990 through the year 200 requires enhancing the role of science and technology in all fields of activity. We must take further firm measures to improve education and manpower and cadre training for all sectors of activity. We must do this according to the latest scientific and technical discoveries. We must never forget that the decisive role in development is played by people and their level of professional, scientific, and cultural training. This is why developing all this knowledge is required for our fatherland's further development. [cheers]

We will have to devote greater attention to increasing labor productivity by introducing automation, robots, and a better working organization in all fields of activity. Likewise, we will have to pay greater attention to increasing the profitability and efficiency of all our socioeconomic activity. At the end of 1990, the annual national income will be more than 50,000 lei per capita, that is, 37-42 percent higher than in 1985. Furthermore, we will allocate about 70 percent of the national income to the consumption fund and about 30 percent to accumulation, to the socioeconomic development fund.

On this basis, we will ensure both the consistent achievement of expanded reproduction and the elevation of the people's standard of living and the quality of life of our whole nation. We will have to act resolutely to firmly apply the new economic mechanism of self-management and self-administration. We must ensure that every social and economic unit, every sector of activity, works with maximum profitability and benefits. We must also firmly apply the socialist principle of renumeration -- the overall contract system -- which ensures strong material incentives and unlimited increases in the working people's income based on their labor.

While we act firmly to strongly develop the production forces and the national economy, we will have to increase international economic exchanges and production sharing as factors of major importance for our country's entire economic activity. We will increase cooperative relations with CEMA member-countries and actively participate in implementing the adopted objectives and programs for perfecting this cooperation, which will ensure the socioeconomic development of each country and the successful implementation of objectives and tasks of socialist and communist construction. [cheers]

At the same time, we will develop our economic relations with all socialist countries. We will increase economic exchanges and production sharing with developing countries and with developed capitalist countries. We are determined to do everything to actively participate in the exchange of material and spiritual values and in the activity to overcome the international economic crisis and to completely resolve the economic problems in the interest of each nation's socioeconomic progress. [cheers]

In our foreign trade and production sharing activity we will start from the requirement of ensuring an active trade balance with a view to completely eliminating our foreign debt in the coming years. Taking into consideration the importance of foreign trade and production sharing activities, all ministries, central departments, and economic units must act with utmost responsibility to achieve, under appropriate conditions, good quality export products in order to ensure their competitiveness and their appropriate marketing on foreign markets.

Esteemed comrades and friends, through the implementation of the socioeconomic development program, we will create conditions for further increasing the working people's income and elevating the material and cultural level of the nation, the major goal of our party policy, the essence of the comprehensively developed socialist society we are building in Romania. [cheers]

During the 1986-1990 period we will also build about 750 [as heard] new apartments and other social and cultural facilities. Particular attention will be devoted to implementing the program of planning towns and villages, taking into consideration that together with the new housing, we will have to ensure the overall modern planning of our towns and villages. We will have to pay particular attention to limiting the built-up areas in town and, in particular, in villages. We will have to achieve concentrated village settlements that permit all the inhabitants better access to eduction, cultural activity, health care, and so on. In order to implement these measures, we will build 10-15,000 flats annually from the state fund for sale to village inhabitants. At the same time, credit will be granted to speed up the systematization and modernization program of our fatherland's villages. During the next 5-year plan period, the retail sales through socialist trade will steadily increase, and by 1990 will be 90 percent higher than in 1985. Services to the population will increase by 68-76 percent. Particular attention will be devoted to medical care, primarily preventive medical care. At the same time, we will have to ensure a birth rate of about 18-20 percent per 1,000 with a view to ensuring the natural population increase as well as retaining the youth and vitality of our socialist nation and ensuring its development. [cheers]

On the basis of the further development of the production forces and the rational fulfillment of all the programs for enhancing the material and cultural level of the nation, we will ensure ever better equality of life for all the citizens of Romania. As a matter of fact, the implementation of these programs ensures the full equality of rights of all citizens of the country regardless of nationality. [cheers] On this basis, we will gradually eliminate differences between towns and country by raising the level of work and life in villages to those of the towns. By fulfilling the Eighth 5-Year Plan, by 1990 the towns and communes of our country will become ever bigger, flourishing socioeconomic centers with modern structures harmoniously combining architectural and aesthetic qualities with the requirements for ever better housing provided with the latest comforts and hygienic, commercial, and cultural amenities, thereby ensuring all inhabitants working and living conditions worthy of the era of the comprehensively developed socialist society. Thus Romania will travel through a new important stage on the road of its socioeconomic development, and we will enter a superior stage of our fatherland's development. By the year 2000, Romania will become a comprehensively developed socialist country in which all people, regardless of nationality, will enjoy a high level of material and cultural civilization. [cheers, chants]

Esteemed comrades and friends, in the new 1986-90 development stage, we will have to resolutely work to further improve the management and planning of the entire socioeconomic activity. In this respect, we will give priority to strongly developing and perfecting the revolutionary workers' system of democracy and to ensuring conditions for the ever broader participation of the masses and all the people in consciously running all spheres of activity. This requires a harmonious blending of the activity of state bodies with the activity of the new revolutionary workers' democratic bodies.

Proceeding from the greater role of the state and its bodies in the proper planning and uniform management of the entire socioeconomic activity, we must ensure the broad and active participation of the working people's councils, national councils, and congresses in adopting all decisions and development plans as well as in increasing the role of the general meetings of owners, producers, and end-users in our fatherland.

The working people, in their capacity as masters and owners of everything produced in Romania, must participate to an ever greater extent and with a spirit of high responsibility in ensuring the smooth administration and functioning of all socioeconomic units. We must never forget that the entire development of our fatherland relies on the united work of the owners of all material and cultural assets in our fatherland. The fatherland's future depends on results attained by each socioeconomic unit and on increased economic efficiency, labor productivity, and profitability in all sectors. We must always bear in mind both the present and the future of our people and fatherland. We must never forget that we have the great responsibility of ensuring a bright, free, and independent future for our fatherland and people within the framework of a comprehensively developed socialist society and communism. [cheers, chants]

We have the great responsibility of doing everything possible to further develop the socialist society and the common cooperative and state ownership, which are a sure guarantee of the continuous development of our fatherland and the well-being, freedom, and happiness of our entire nation. [applause]

We must never forget, or better said we must always bear in mind, the heroic deeds of our forefathers, who sacrificed their lives for centuries on end to create the national state and ensure Romania's freedom and independence. [cheers, chants]

We must always remember the struggles of the revolutionaries, Communists, antifascists, and all democrats who, under the harsh conditions of the bourgeois-landlord terror and oppression, carried the banner of the struggle for social and national liberation and gave their lives for our people's freedom. We have overcome many difficulties in the past, many difficulties along the road of building the socialist society. However, we still have a long road to cover and many difficulties to overcome, but the present-day hardships are incomparably easier -- actually, they can hardly be compared with those faced by our forefathers, the democrats, revolutionaries, and Communists. Therefore, we must act firmly and never forget that our generation's responsibility, like the responsibility of each generation in turn, is to further strengthen the fatherland and its material power and to ensure the nation's might, freedom, and independence. This is the main goal of all our people. [cheers, chants]

At the same time, we will resolutely work to develop the fatherland's defense capacity and strengthen our Armed Forces so that they can always do their duty to the fatherland and people under any circumstances. In accordance with the 13th RCP Congress decisions and the overall orientation of our country's peace policy, we will do everything to limit military expenditures to the strictly necessary, with the firm conviction that we must give priority to the socioeconomic development and the successful fulfillment of the party program for building socialism and communism. This is the supreme guarantee for strengthening the defense capacity of our fatherland and ensuring the complete independence of Socialist Romania. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, the achievement of the great targets for our fatherland's development in the next 5-year plan requires the party's expanded role in all fields of activity as well as the commendable fulfillment of their tasks by each mass and public organization belonging to the SDUF. The SDUF, its National Council, and all the front's councils should better fulfill their task of coordination in the future and of socialism and communism in Romania.

Within the framework of our political and educational activity, we must firmly combat all retrograde, chauvinistic, nationalistic, antisemitic, and other manifestations that simply debase man and are leftovers from the old bourgeois-landlord system. In our country we have eliminated the exploiting classes and inequality in all fields of activity for good; we have ensured full equality of rights among all the fatherland's citizens, regardless of nationality, sex, and so forth.

We have resolved the nationality problem on the basis of principles of scientific socialism. We are ensuring full equality of rights among all citizens, not just for the sake of appearance but in actual fact, as well as the strong development of the forces of production throughout the country; we guarantee the use of the nationalities' mother tongue in education, cultural activities, and other fields. We must proceed from the fact that we are all the sons of the same fatherland, and that we have the same rights and obligations; hence, we must do our best to implement the party policy of promoting socioeconomic development, ensuring conditions for the full assertion of the revolutionary workers' democracy and human personality, and creating a new humanism in which man is the central factor of the entire activity. [applause]

We must always proceed from the fact that everything we are achieving in our socialist construction is with the people and for the people. Socialism can only be the united work of all working people, regardless of nationality, and of all the people. Here in Romania we must achieve the golden dream of building the most just society in history, the communist society. [cheers, chants]

Our entire political-educational activity must strongly develop feelings of revolutionary patriotism and love for the fatherland, people, and the great socialist achievements. This activity must aim at strengthening the determination to do everything possible to further develop our country and raise the material and cultural level of the entire nation. Let us continuously expand cooperation and solidarity with other peoples and all progressive and anti-imperialist forces. Let us do our best to further strengthen our fatherland and Romania's independence and sovereignty. [applause]

Esteemed comrades and friends, the Third SDUF Congress marks the start of the electoral campaign for deputies to the Grand National Assembly [GNA] and the people's councils. As is well known, this election will take place on 17 March. We present ourselves before the people with outstanding achievements in fulfilling socioeconomic development tasks in the 7th 5-Year Plan and with a great program for our fatherland's development until 1990 and the year 2000. Life and reality actually prove that even in the difficult circumstances of the 1981-85 5-Year Plan, by firmly applying our Communist Party's policies, we succeeded in overcoming many difficulties and ensuring our fatherland's firm progress. I would like to state on this occasion, too, that we are well aware of the fact that there were a number of shortcomings and deficiencies in our activity; if all socialist democracy bodies, state bodies, and units had worked as they should have, we could have obtained even better results.

Therefore, we are fimly determined to eliminate all shortcomings and drawbacks and to do everything to commendably fulfill the 13th RCP Congress decisions and the targets of the new stage of implementing the program for the construction of a comprehensively developed socialist society and for progress toward communism.

SDUF, the largest democratic body of the country, which unites all categories of citizens, will present proposals, as it has done to date, for candidates to the GNA and people's councils. The candidates to be proposed for both the GNA and the people's councils will ensure an appropriate representation of the workers class -- the leading class and main social force in the country -- peasantry, intelligentsia, youth, women, SDUF members, and other categories of citizens. In the spirit of the revolutionary workers democracy, we will extend the practice of several candidates running for a deputy's seat. Thus, for the GNA elections, 2 or 3 candidates will contest about 50 percent of the individual seats; for the people's councils, about 80 percent of the individual seats will be contested by 2 or 3 candidates.

On this basis, we will secure better conditions for the assertion of the revolutionary workers' democracy and for increasing the responsibility of deputies before the working people and all citizens of our fatherland. The SDUF bodies and all the SDUF's component organizations must ensure a broad consultation with the working people's masses and the citizens, so that only those people run for GNA and people's councils seats who enjoy great prestige among the masses and who -- through their moral and political qualities and their devotion to fatherland and people -- can guarantee the successful fulfillment of the program for the country's socioeconomic development and of the decisions and targets established by the party congress with a view to raising the entire socialist construction in Romania to higher levels.

The SDUF electoral platform for the 17 March elections is based on the historic decisions of the 13th RCP Congress and on the socioeconomic development programs up to 1990 and the year 2000. The outstanding achievements thus far guarantee the close correlation between the electoral platform and reality and the fact that the party, SDUF, and all component bodies are determined to do everything to expediently implement the electoral platform submitted for the approval of all the people. [cheers, chants]

We are firmly convinced that the entire nation and people, through their vote, will demonstrate unflinching trust in the great achievements attained thus far and the determination to do everything to further raise our fatherland to higher peaks of progress and civilization, implement the party program, and continuously strengthen Romania's independence and sovereignty. [cheers, chants]

Let us do everything to ensure that the 17 March elections firmly demonstrate the unity of all our people within SDUF and around the RCP, the leading political force of the entire nation, whose most sacred goal has been and will always be the interests of the people, the cause of socialism and communism, Romania's peace, freedom, and sovereignty, and the entire nation's well-being and happiness. [cheers, chants]

Esteemed comrades and friends, Proceeding from the dialectical interdependence and unity between the domestic and foreign policy, our party and socialist state, while giving priority to unswervingly implementing the socialist construction and socio-economic development of the fatherland, are also carrying out intensive international activity to develop ties with all states and promote a policy of cooperation and peace.

In the period since the previous SDUF congress, we have consolidated and extended Romania's international relations. Our country has diplomatic and economic relations with more than 150 states on all continents. At the same time, Romania actively participates in the activity of international bodies and in all actions aimed at increasing cooperation among peoples and firmly applying the principles of full equality of rights, respects for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, and mutual advantage in relations among states. We have acted and continue to resolutely act to develop relations with all socialist countries, primarily with the neighboring ones. In this respect, we pay particular attention to ties with the Soviet Union. However, we want to continue to take resolute action to strongly develop relations of good-neighborliness, friendship, and cooperation with all our neighbors, as this is an important element of the socioeconomic development of our peoples. We firmly speak out for overcoming differences between socialist countries and strengthening their solidarity and unity, as this can play a very important part in the entire international life, for increasing the prestige of socialism in the world, and promoting a policy of peace and cooperation among nations.

At the same time we are striving to further develop cooperation with the developing countries, small and medium-sized states, and the nonaligned countries, in the belief that this is an important factor for promoting a policy of cooperation, independence, and peace. We are also expanding ties with the developed capitalist states and all states, regardless of social system. As is well known, a state of very serious tension has been reached in the world, one could say an unprecedented situation, since the end of World War II. We must openly state that the imperialist circles and other reactionary forces are not yet prepared to accept today's world realities, the changes that have occurred in international life, and the overall objective trends of mankind's historical development along the road of progress, freedom, and independence. The policy of force and threat of force, as well as the policy of consolidating and redividing spheres of influence, continue to be strongly in evidence. At the same time, old contradictions between various states and groups of states have sharpened and the contradictions between rich and poor countries have strongly developed. The arms race, primarily nuclear, has intensified, something which has increased the danger of a new world war, which would inevitably turn into a nuclear catastrophe.

At the same time, the world economic crisis, which has affected all countries in the world in one way or another, further aggravated the situation of developing countries and increased the gap between developed and developing countires.

On the other hand, the progressive and anti-imperialist forces as well as all peoples have increased their efforts to defend national independence and sovereignty, eliminate the policy of domination and oppression, and promote a policy of cooperation and peace. However, we must openly state that the action of these forces could not bring about a radical change in international trends. One can say that the world balance of power is relatively equal now.

There are two diametrically opposed trends in international life that are increasingly competing with each other: the trend of imperialist and reactionary forces toward world domination and supremacy and a policy of force and war; and the trend of progressive and anti-imperialist forces, the broad masses, and the peoples who firmly advocate a new policy of equality, cooperation, and peace.

Proceeding from this reality of our age, we must do everything to increasingly unite the efforts of the progressive, anti-imperialist, and realistic forces and of all peoples so as to turn the world balance of power in favor of the forces speaking out for progress, for the freedom and independence of peoples, and for a policy of disarmament and peace. [cheers, chants]

As proven by events, detente, peace, and the independence of peoples can only be ensured by intensifying the united actions of all those advocating freedom and independence and wishing to live in peace. One can unhesitatingly state that we can and must do everything to defeat the trend promoted by the forces pushing mankind to the brink of war and a nuclear catastrophe and to defend the supreme right of people and nations to existence, life, freedom, independence, and peace. [cheers, chants]

In view of the increase in the arms race and the danger of a nuclear war, one can state that the key issue of our times is halting the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, proceeding to disarmament, and ensuring lasting peace in the world. The most important task right now is to save mankind from a nuclear catastrophe. We must do everything to bring about disarmament and ensure peace and the free and independent development of nations. [cheers, chants]

Esteemed comrades and friends, by the end of 1984 and at the beginning of 1985, a few signs of lessening international tension have emerged, a few rays of hope that the dangerous course of events can be halted. Romania welcomed the meeting between the USSR and U.S. foreign ministers at the beginning of last January. Our country believes that the understandings reached on starting new USSR-U.S. negotiations represent a positive step. There is no doubt that the agreement on starting negotiations on the main issues of nuclear and speace weapons is a most important new element. However, neither this agreement nor the start of negotiations means that the serious problems under discussion have already been solved. Romania, like all European peoples and other nations, expects that the USSR-U.S. negotiations scheduled to open on 12 March will tackle, in a highly responsible spirit, the problems connected with curbing the nuclear arms race, halting the deployment of the U.S. intermediate-range missiles and the USSR nuclear countermeasures, and concluding appropriate agreements on the withdrawal of nuclear missiles and other weapons deployed on the continent. We believe that it is most important to halt any actions aimed at militarizing outer space, as this would pose a huge danger to the existence of all peoples on our planet.

We are aware of the fact that the start of negotiations does not mean that the problems have already been solved; these negotiatons may last for a long time. Therefore, we deem it necessary that, as an expression of the desire to reach appropriate agreements, the deployment and manufacture of any kind of nuclear weapons be halted immediately and that any actions aimed at militarizing outer space be stopped.

The further deployment of nuclear arms and the accumulation of new mass-destruction weapons under cover of the negotiations would be tantamount to an attempt to appease public opinion and the peoples while continuing the policy of arming. There is no way in which one can accept the thesis according to which the more nuclear weapons are produced, the better results can be expected from the negotiations on their elimination. Such a thesis actually aims at misleading the peoples and continuing war preparations.

It is necessary to curb the increase in military expenditures, which have already exceeded the huge sum of $700 billion; according to certain studies by various international bodies, these expenditures will reach $1 trillion this year. It is necessary to proceed to gradually reduce all military expenditures. We welcome the statements of intent and the proposals made by both sides. But they alone are not enough. One should proceed to concrete disarmament measures.

If one truly aims at achieving disarmament -- and we believe that this is the case -- then one can raise the following question: Why continue to produce new nuclear weapons when they are to be destroyed later anyway? Why allocate huge sums of money to armaments, as these expenditures are already very high and cause many hardships to the peoples? Is it not more logical and normal to halt the production of new nuclear weapons, proceed to reduce military expenditures, and devote the funds thus saved to economic development, social assistance to the unemployed, and aid for developing countries? Instead of research into militarizing outer space and producing new mass-destruction weapons, would it not be more natural to finance research in defending life and protecting the environment and tranquillity of our planet?

The frost and snowfalls at the start of this year have shown how much is still left to be done on all continents to defend man and nature. That is why Romania and the Romanian people firmly speak out for halting any arming actions as proof of the will and desire of the respective countries to put an end to the arms race, proceed to reducing nuclear and other arms, and achieve a balance of power at an ever lower level of armaments. [applause]

In view of the serious situation in Europe, where the great majority of nuclear and other mass-destruction weapons are concentrated, all European peoples should participate, in an appropriate form, in the disarmament negotiations between the USSR and the United States. We believe that the countries belonging to the Warsaw Pact and NATO should meet and actively contribute to the success of negotiations between the USSR and the United States. At the same time, we believe that various international conferences and bodies should intensify their activity devoted to disarmament. I am also referring to the Geneva Disarmament Conference, which should increase its efforts to halt the arms race throughout the world. Likewise, we believe that the proposals made at the Vienna talks on reducing armaments and troops in central Europe are a good foundation for reaching an appropriate agreement as soon as possible. We also speak out for successfully concluding the Stockholm conference on disarmament and trust in Europe.

Romania firmly works to develop cooperation in the Balkans and to turn this area into a nuclear-free zone without foreign military bases. We also support the creation of such areas in other parts of Europe and the world.

In the current circumstances, there is no alternative to completely eliminating wars and promoting a policy of peace and cooperation. There is and there can be no middle road between the policy of war and confrontation and the policy of peace and cooperation. All those speaking out for peace and against war must take united action to meet the aspirations of their peoples and all mankind.

Nobody can stay passive and just wait. Failure to take a resolute stand against armaments actually means to unwittingly support the arms race and the policy of war. We deem it all the more necessary now for all governments, heads of state, and political forces to act before it is too late to save mankind from a nuclear catastrophe.

Great responsibility is being assumed by the countries on whose territory nuclear weapons are deployed. Everything should be done to unswervingly observe the treaty on nonproliferation of nuclear weapons and to withdraw all nuclear weapons from those countries that do not produce such weapons. Some people raise the question: How can we act to prevent the deployment of these weapons? Well, several states have already provided an answer to this question by refusing to permit the deployment of nuclear weapons on their territory and demanding that such weapons be withdrawn. The countries where nuclear weapons are now being deployed can play a decisive role in halting this action and bringing about the withdrawal of nuclear missiles and weapons. They now bear the main responsibility not just for their own peoples, but for all of Europe; hence, we ask them to act in the interest of peace and life on our planet. [cheers, chants]

I would like to again stress that one should intensify the struggle against testing and producing new nuclear weapons and proceed to reducing existing weapons up to complete elimination of the nuclear weapons arsenal. We resolutely speak out for resuming the policy of detente, and believe that everything should be done to put an end to existing conflicts and to proceed to solving contentious problems between states through negotiations alone. One cannot talk about a policy of detente under conditions where certain military conflicts are maintained and even aggravated. Detente implies complete renunciation of force and the threat of force and respect for each people's sacred right to independently choose its socioeconomic development path without any outside interference.

Romania firmly advocates a political resolution of the Middle East problem and the organization of an international conference, within the UN framework, with the participation of all interested countries, including the Palestine Liberation Organization. Our country speaks out for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Arab territories occupied in the wake of the 1967 war, for recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and the creation of their own independent state, and for guaranteeing the sovereignty, independence, and security of all states in that region.

We also speak out for ending the war between Iran and Iraq, bringing about the withdrawal of their troops within national boundaries, and proceeding without dely to peaceful negotiations on solving the problems. Romania actively supports the liberation struggle of peoples and the efforts to consolidate their independence. In this spirit, we support the Namibian people's struggle, under SWAPO [Southwest African People's Organization] leadership, for Namibia's full independence. We firmly condemn the racist apartheid policy and advocate full equality of rights and the participation of all South African citizens in political and social life.

One of the serious problems of international life is the situation of developing countries. Romania believes that concrete steps should be taken to solve the problems of underdevelopment, including the huge foreign debts of those countries, and create a new world economic order based on equity and equality among all states. The solution of the problems of underdevelopment and the granting of substantial assistance to those countries by the developed states are objective prerequisites for overcoming the world economic crisis, redressing economic activities, and establishing new relations that can ensure the socioeconomic progress of each nation, a primary requirement of the policy of world peace and cooperation.

As is well known, Romania has presented a number of proposals regarding disarmament, underdevelopment, and other serious international problems. Hence, I will not dwell upon them now. We are determined to intensify our foreign activity aimed at solving the great international problems in the interest of nations. We also believe that we should enhance the role of the United Nations and other international bodies with a view to better solving the complex problems of contemporary mankind. At the same time, one should create the necessary conditions for the equal participation of small and medium-sized countries, developing states, and nonaligned countries, which represent the large majority of mankind, in democratically solving the complex problems of progress, cooperation, and peace in the interest of the peoples.

In accordance with decisions and orientations adopted by the 13th congress and with Socialist Romania's policy of peace and cooperation, the SDUF will intensify its ties, contacts, and cooperation with similar and other political organizations abroad in order to struggle together with these bodies and all progressive, democratic, and anti-imperialist forces for a policy of disarmament, peace, independence, and freedom. [cheers, chants]

In the current international circumstances, the enhancement of cooperation among all democratic, progressive, and realistic parties and forces and all peoples is a decisive factor for halting the course of events toward a nuclear catastrophe and ensuring progress, independence, and peace throughout the world. From the high rostrum of the SDUF Congress, the supreme forum of revolutionary workers democracy and an expression of all our people's unity, I would like to again appeal to all heads of state and government and all political forces and nations in Europe to pool our efforts and do our best to save our peoples and Europe from destruction and from a nuclear catastrophe. Let us do everything to ensure that appropriate agreements are reached between the USSR and the United States; the European countries should actively participate in these negotiations.

Before it is too late and the first nuclear bombs start falling, let us halt the current dangerous course of events. In the name of our peoples, of the life of our countries' citizens, in the name of our women and children and of future generations, and in the name of life itself on our planet, let us do everything to defend peace and life. [cheers, chants]

Events in recent years, the various peace movements, and the strong demonstrations of peoples and political forces have proven and continue to prove that we can and do have the necessary power to change the present course of events and promote a new and democratic policy that meets the interests of freedom, well-being, and peace for all peoples. [cheers, chants]

From this high democratic forum of the Romanian people, I wish to reiterate Romania's unamimous will and desire to cooperate with all states and peoples for disarmament, peace, and equal cooperation with a view to ensuring the free and independent socio-economic development of each nation. This is in accordance with each people's interests, and we must do everything to secure the victory of this policy. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, the Third SDUF Congress takes place at the start of the last year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. Therefore, all SDUF member-organizations should do everything to fulfill this year's plan, thus ensuring the expedient fulfillment of the entire 1981-85 5-Year Plan and laying a durable basis for the successful passage to the Eighth 1986-90 5-Year Plan. We must particularly do our best to attain itemized production goals, increase economic productivity and efficiency, and further raise the quality and technical level of Romanian products. We must resolutely work to achieve the production earmarked for exports on schedule and under appropriate conditions. We must also do everything possible to commendably fulfill all the 5-year plan provisions and indexes.

There are only a few weeks until the start of the spring agricultural campaign. We must take all steps to ensure its commendable unfolding so as to lay a solid foundation for overall rich crops, as was decided at the agricultural meeting of last December.

The electoral campaign for elections of deputies to the GNA and people's councils should focus on the commendable fulfillment of the plan and agricultural tasks. Let us meet the elections with ever better results in all fields. Let us turn the 13 March elections into a strong expression of our entire nation's will to expediently fulfill this year's plan and the Eighth 5-Year Plan. I am firmly convinced that all SDUF member-organizations, all working people regardless of nationality, and all our people will take united, firm, and energetic action to appropriately fulfill the great targets for our country's development and evevation onto higher peaks of progress and civilization. [cheers, chants]

Let us proceed from the firm determination that in the Eighth 5-Year Plan Romania will cover a new and important stage along the road of socioeconomic development and the implementation of the party program for building the comprehensively developed socialist society and progressing toward communism.

With this conviction, I wish you, the participants in the congress, the SDUF member organizations, and all our people new and ever greater achievements in a future activity devoted to promoting our fatherland's development, raising the entire nation's level of well-being and culture, and further strengthening Romania's independence and sovereignty. [cheers, chants]

Long live our beloved fatherland, the SR of Romania, and may it always flourish in freedom and independence! [cheers, chants]

Long live, in full harmony and happiness, our heroic people, enthusiastic builders of socialism and communism in Romania! [cheers, chants]

May the unity of all our people further strengthen within SDUF under the leadership of the RCP! [cheers, chants]

Long live cooperation and solidarity with socialist countries and all states in the world, regardless of social system! [cheers, chants]

May peace and cooperation triumph throughout the world! [cheers, chants]

SDUO HOLDS CONFERENCE; LEADERSHIP ELECTED

AU072150 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2045 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 7/2/1985 -- The second all-country conference of Romania's Socialist Democracy and Unity Organization (SDUO) took place in Bucharest on February 7 in the afternoon. The proceedings were attended by 1,067 delegates elected by county conferences and 33 delegates designated by the religious denominations.

Also attending was Petru Enache, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

In the report on the participation of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Organizations in the country's economic and social life and the tasks devolving on it for the implementation of the resolutions of the Thirteenth RCP Congress, emphasis is placed on the steady development of socialist democracy, the continual improvement of the organizational framework, which provided conditions for all working people, irrespective of nationality, to partake of the working out and implementation of the RCP's home and foreign policy, of the management of various fields of activity, of public affairs, on both a local and a national plane.

At present, the SDUO membership stands at four million people who work in 51,862 Socialist Democracy and Unity Organizations in industry, constructions, transport, research and education units, cultural and other institutions in the urban and rural area.

In the more than five-years elapsed since the setting up of the SDUO -- an integral part of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front -- the organization organically merged with Romania's political and democratic system. There are 22 SDUO deputies to the Grand National Assembly and 16,401 SDUO deputies to people's councils.

The report underscores that the SDUO fully approves of the country's foreign policy of expanding collaboration, safeguarding peace, peoples' independence and freedom.

Numerous delegates took the floor during the debates on behalf of the working collectives and of the social categories they are representing, expressing their wish that Nicolae Ceausescu should be re-elected as chairman of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front. The speakers expressed their full accord to the RCP and Romanian state's home and foreign policy, pledging to work steadfastly for Romania's continual progress, for the safeguarding of national sovereignty and independence, to militate consistently for peace and security, for disarmament, nuclear in the first place, for understanding and collaboration among nations.

Next, the conference's resolution was endorsed.

Subsequently, the delegates to the conference unanimously elected the Central Committee of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Organization, with a membership of 245. During its first plenary meeting, the Bureau was elected by the Central Committee, with a membership of 19.

[Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 2000 GMT, in a similar item, adds that "Comrade Constantin Arseni was elected chairman of the SDUO Bureau"]

LUMEA on Romania-USSR TREATY ANNIVERSARY

AU070904 Bucharest LUMEA in Romanian No 5 31 Jan 85 pp 6-7

[C. Vasile article titled: "Under the Sign of Developing Friendly Relations and Comprehensive Cooperation"]

[Text] Romanian-Soviet friendly relations are registering a continuous upward course and mutual cooperation is developing in all fields. The decisive trend is toward making increasingly better use of existing great opportunities.

The occasion for stressing -- with legitimate satisfaction -- this evolution is the forthcoming 37th anniversary of the signing of the first Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between Romania and the Soviet Union (4 Feburary 1948), a document that provided a proper framework and new content for bilateral relations, as well as broad prospects for their development, to the mutual advantage of both sides.

Other moments of particular significance for raising Romanian-Soviet relations to new, higher levels were the signing of a new Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between our countries on 7 July 1970 and the November 1976 adoption of a Declaration on the Further Development of Fraternal Cooperation and Friendship Between the RCP and CPSU and Between Romania and the USSR, a document of great importance for expanding and improving the legal framework of bilateral ties and stimulating comprehensive cooperation, in accordance with the distance covered by the two peoples in the construction of the new system.

It is known that the ever upward course of the Romanian-Soviet friendly relations of good-neighborliness and fruitful cooperation was decisively stimulated by bilateral meetings and talks at the highest level. The agreements reached on these occasions have always opened broader prospects for deepening ties between the two parties, countries, and peoples. In this respect, an event of great significance was last summer's working visit to the USSR by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The entire visit highlighted the profoundness and durability of feelings of esteem and regard mutually nurtured for each other by the Romanian and Soviet peoples. The talks conducted by our party-state leader with Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, as well as the joint understandings and conclusion reached represent, as was stressed by the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, "a particularly important point in developing cooperation between our countries, parties, and peoples on mutually advantageous bases." In this respect one should stress that the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee highly valued the profoundly principled activity carried out by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu during his visit -- an activity permeated by a spirit of high responsibility for the interests of our country, the Romanian people, and the cause of socialism and peace -- as well as the position he set forth during the Moscow talks. The Political Executive Committee stressed with great satisfaction the essential contribution made by the party secretary general and president of the Republic to the full success of that visit and to further promoting and deepening the traditional Romanian-Soviet relations of friendship, cooperation, and good-neighborliness.

During the aforementioned Moscow talks, which remain, as we have already said, an outstanding point in the rich chronicle of Romanian-Soviet relations, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Konstantin Chernenko expressed the common determination to increasingly strengthen the traditional friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the two countries in all fields of activity, in the spirit and on the basis of the broadly acknowledged principles of equality, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage, and comradely mutual assistance.

Within the framework of the development of Romanian-Soviet relations, a most important role devolves, as is well known, upon relations of friendship and cooperation between the RCP and CPSU. Both sides are determined to further strengthen these relations and expand contacts and exchanges of experience on problems of mutual interest.

Last summer, broad horizons were also opened to bilateral economic cooperation through the particular emphasis laid on the understandings reached to substantially increase economic exchanges and raise economic cooperation to higher levels and on the basis of long-term agreements that can give stability to these ties and better utilize opportunities available to the two countries.

One should also note the particular significance of the exchange of views between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Konstantin Chernenko on international problems, as it made a new and important contribution to developing cooperation and solidarity between our countries and parties on the international plane and to strengthening unity and cooperation among socialist countries, communist and workers parties, and all revolutionary, progressive and anti-imperialist forces.

We are pleased to note that, through the implementation of decisions adopted at the highest level, Romanian-Soviet relations are developing and expanding in all spheres.

From the high rostrum of the 13th RCP Congress, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu again stressed, as he did on many other occasions, the particular importance attached by Romania -- within the overall framework of relations of friendship and cooperation with all socialist countries, primarily the neighboring ones -- to active and all-round cooperation with the USSR. In his report to the congress, the party secretary general said: "I would like to stress our party-state's constant concern with further developing cooperation with the Soviet Union. We will continue to do everything in the future, too, to expand economic, scientific-technological, and cultural cooperation with the Soviet Union and strengthen friendship and solidarity between our peoples and parties."

With the firm conviction that the continuous development of comprehensive Romanian-Soviet friendship and cooperation is in accord with the major interests of Romania and the USSR and also makes a valuable contribution to asserting the goals of socialism and peace in the world, the Romanian people address -- on the 37th anniversary of the signing of the first Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance Between Romania and the USSR -- warm congratulations to the Soviet peoples as well as wishes for new successes along the road of communism. We are deeply convinced that through joint actions and efforts Romanian-Soviet relations will register a constant and all-round development, to the mutual interest of the two peoples, in the interest of the two peoples and in the interest of the cause of socialism, peace, and cooperation in the world.

ANDREI, VIETNAMESE COUNTERPART EXCHANGE CABLES

AU051044 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Feb 85 p 5

[Text] On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the SR of Romania and the SRV, an exchange of congratulatory cables took place between Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei and Vietnamese Minister of Foreign Affairs Nguyen Co Thach.

The cables express satisfaction with the course of relations of close friendship between the two parties, countries, and peoples and the joint wish to expand and intensify Romanian-Vietnamese cooperation on bilateral and international planes.

BORBA ON PROPOSED FOREIGN EXCHANGE LAW CHANGES

AU061419 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Feb 85 p 2

[Slobodan Vukirovic commentary "Playing With the Constitution"]

[Excerpts] One should not, unfortunately, be very surprised about the information the dailies carried on their front pages yesterday: The report says that the SFRY Constitutional Court has established that several articles of a federal law are unconstitutional. And this law that regulates such a sensitive matter as foreign exchange dealings and credit relations with foreign countries has already been in force, with insignificant "cosmetic" changes, for 7 years!

It seems that this is an occasion to (once again) warn that in our country -- even in judicial activity, not to mention practice -- playing with the Constitution has acquired a certain legitimacy. After all, Milan Kucan, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium who most directly deals with the functioning of the political system, claimed in his interview to BORBA in 1983 that we were infused with "many unconstitutional situations."

How was this possible?

It was simply because each "amended" law on foreign exchange dealings failed to firmly support itself through a constitutional starting point, and was a result of a bare compromise of pragmatic, current parochial and regional interests. Even when many SFRY Assembly delegates warned of the unconstitutionality of individual provisions of the foreign exchange law, the only thing that happened was the unprincipled tipping of the scales of interests that resulted in merely finding new formulations in order to make possible the old practice, and not only in this law.

The decision of the SFRY Constitutional Court is a vivid explanation of something we have been feeling for a long time: The final product of many of our hard agreements on the federal level is not represented by some clear, resolute decisions, but most frequently by "colorless," compromising ones. Such could, unfortunately also be the result of the agreement among republics and provinces about the stand the SFRY Assembly should take toward the decision adopted by the SFRY Constitutional Court with 11 votes "for" and 3 votes "against."

DELAYS REPORTED IN PREPARING NATIONAL PLANS

LD071902 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1612 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 7 Feb (TANJUG) -- According to the statement issued by the Federal Information Secretariat, at its session today the Federal Executive Council, chaired by Janez Zemljaric, discussed the report on the preparation of Yugoslavia's long-term and medium-term plan. The assessment was made that there was delay in preparing long-term and medium-term plans at all levels and that of necessity this called for exceptional efforts by all those in planning to work more intensively in order that this business be completed within acceptable deadlines.

The Federal Executive Council appointed Kazimir-Zivko Pregl, under secretary at the Federal Executive Council, as director of the Federal Price Institute, and Dusan Papic, as director of the Federal Directorate for Material Reserves.

SPLIT INTERNAL AFFAIRS SECRETARY RELIEVED OF POST

LD080043 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1702 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] Split, 7 Feb (TANJUG) -- The delegates of all three chambers of the Split Assembly decided at their session today that Ante Grubisic, secretary of the Split Secretariat for Internal Affairs, be relieved of his post as the responsible head of the service that manifested weaknesses and errors during the nationalistic incidents that took place in Split in the night from 24 to 25 December. The explanation of the decision to relieve Ante Grubisic says that on that occasion the specialized services of the Split Secretariat for Internal Affairs committed errors in speedily, fully, and timely informing the relevant organs of the previously mentioned event. The explanation says, however, that with his work over many years, Ante Grubisic had demonstrated his full loyalty to this society, but that the procedure to relieve him had been initiated in line with the demands for much sharper criteria for responsibility and consistent application of the principles of responsibility on account of the post held. The explanation of the decision stresses that it does not call into question the ideo-political integrity of the outgoing secretary for internal affairs of the Split Assembly.

ALBANIANS SENTENCED FOR 'HOSTILE ACTIVITY'

AU071910 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] At the Pec District Court chaired by Judge Orhan Basha, three persons were sentenced to imprisonment from 1 to 12 years for hostile activity from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism. The following were sentenced for sabotage, diversion, and for reading and distributing hostile propaganda material: Bilal Kryeziu from the village of Bubak in the commune of Kljine, graduate of the faculty of philosophy, to 12 years imprisonment; Isai Hasani, from the village of Rakov in Djakovica commune, to 5 years; and Azem Kryeziu from the village of Bubak, mechanic, to 1 year.

The first accused, Bilal Kryeziu, had established links with members of the extreme Albanian emigrants groups abroad. He also gathered and delivered official military secrets on behalf of a foreign state. His hostile activity aimed toward creating an Albanian republic in Yugoslavia and at gathering as large a number of supporters as possible. Azem Kryeziu and Isai Hasani supported these ideas.

In 1981, Isai Hasani was sentenced on charges of inciting nationalist, racist, and religious hatred, and of inciting divisions among the people of our country. In addition, on 26 November 1980, together with two others, he stole the bust of Hero of the People (Popar Prela) from a school of the same name, and hid it in a forest.

SUKRIJA SPEAKS TO GROUPS IN NEUM, MOSTAR

Internal, International Issues

LD071303 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1153 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] Neum, February 7 (TANJUG) -- International relations in the world are seriously threatened with the policy of bloc confrontation, the speeding arms race, lack of solving the existing crisis hot spots and appearance of new crisis hot spots, policy of force, pressures and military interventions and with the deepening gap between the developed and developing countries, Ali Sukrija, president of the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee, said at Neum, Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, central Yugoslavia, today while addressing the participants in the week of Marxist debates.

He laid emphasis on the irreplaceable role being played by the Non-aligned Movement as an independent factor in the struggle for the development of international relations on equal terms. In his opinion, the steady worsening of the economic situaiton in the world is one of the main sources of international instability. Sukrija drew attention to the lack of real readiness with the developing countries to start solving development problems and set up a new international economic order. Yugoslavia will go on paying special attention to the development of friendly relations and all-round cooperation with all neighbouring countries, Ali Sukrija pointed out, remarking that the position of equal rights and free development of national minorities should be a component of such relations.

Pointing out that Yugoslavia is faced with serious economic difficulties, Ali Sukrija said that they are partly caused and strained by worsening international economic relations. Good results were reached in the economy last year, but they were lessened through a high-running inflation, rises in prices and some other negative tendencies. The main task is to safeguard a harmonious and stable economic development, Sukrija said.

Sukrija came out in favour of a more engaged and resolute struggle against all antisocialist and antiself-management forces which link themselves with reactionary circles abroad. Particular resolution ought to be shown in struggling against nationalism as a centre for antisocialist forces to rally around it, he emphasized.

Mostar Achievements Assessed

LD072319 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1805 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] Mostar, 7 Feb (TANJUG) -- Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, paid a short visit to Mostar this evening. On this occasion, the exponents of executive functions of sociopolitical organizations of the municipal assembly and managers of large economic systems informed Sukrija of the results of Mostar's socioeconomic development and stressed, among other things, that industrial production last year increased by 10.7 percent and exports by as much as 30 percent. Some fairly pronounced problems, particularly in the sphere of employment, health protection, education, and communal services, were also described and measures taken to more quickly overcome them.

Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, made a positive assessment of the achievements and trends in the economic and sociopolitical life in this commune. He pointed in particular to the need for constant vigilance in energetically combating all forms and attempts of enemy activity. Several years more of exceptional efforts will still be needed, Sukrija added, to overcome the considerable difficulties faced by society and in this the LC has a special role and tasks.

VOJVODINA PAPERS CRITICIZED BY SERBIAN ASSEMBLY

AU061506 Belgrade POLITIKA In Serbo-Croatian 30 Jan 85 p 7

[Report on delegates' questions at the session of the three chambers of the Assembly of the SR of Serbia in Belgrade on 29 January]

[Excerpt] Delegate Radoslav Radosevic's question referred to the unacceptable and "insulting" statements addressed to the Assembly of the SR of Serbia by the editorial offices of the dailies DNEVNIK and MAGYAR SZO in connection with the Law on Landholding Maximum.

Vojislav Micovic yesterday replied: "In connection with this law, DNEVNIK and MAGYAR SZO carried their own reports and commentaries. DNEVNIK titled its commentary 'Imposed Law,' and MAGYAR SZO gave its commentary the title 'Law Imposed by a Majority Vote.' After Radosevic's delegate question, another commentary was published that explained that it was not a case of destroying respect for the Assembly of Serbia and that the editorial committee rejects assessments made 'probably on the basis of an erroneous translation of arbitrarily extracted parts of the article.' Analyzing the articles, the republican committee for information concluded that the authors carried out an analysis of the legal provisions, and dealt with the question of the constitutional and legal foundation (it is on this basis that it is asserted that the Law was imposed) and with the way it was adopted. It is asserted that the law was adopted by outvoting. After talks with representatives of the republican committee for information, the following conclusion was reached: 'In addition to criticism of the content of the law adopted, which journalists have a right to express and which is undisputable, the authors also indulged in assessments of the constitutionality of the work of the assembly and made evaluations of the decisionmaking process in the assembly that were unsuitable both in their content and in their vocabulary, and objectively have negative political consequences.' Assurances were made by the provincial committee for information that there had been no intention to undermine the respect of the assembly."

Vojislav Micovic concluded: "This really was a case of going beyond the limits of usual social criticism and of an unsuitable political evaluation of the way the assembly works."

After this reply, Delegate Istvan Tot said that MAGYAR SZO in its articles did not talk about tricks, for the Hungarians also use the word "trick," and that here it was a matter of poor translation. A good translation would be a "parliamentary undertaking." Delegate Radoslav Radosevic (who put the question), in his rejoinder said that he had no reason to doubt the translation by experts and that he was satisfied with Micovic's reply, but not with the reply of the editorial board.

SERBIAN LC PRESIDIUM VIEWS PUBLISHING ACTIVITIES

LD072037 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service Serbo-Croatian 1401 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 7 Feb (TANJUG) -- During 1984 the Marxist Center of the Serbian LC Central Committee held 28 scientific gatherings, consultative meetings, debates, and speaking platforms. About 700 associates took part in its activities; 53 reports from various spheres of the social sciences were also prepared. These few statistical figures from the introductory report by Zoran Vidojevic, director of the Marxist Center of the Serbian LC Central Committee, submitted to the session of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium are, of course, not enough to illustrate all the center's significant activities last year. The Presidium debated the work of the Marxist Center in 1984 and the program of its work in 1985.

Speaking about the Marxist Center's future work, Vidojevic stressed that the main aspect of its activity will be to illustrate theoretically the most important issues, which will be the subject of discussion at the 13th LCY Congress and at the 10th Serbian LC Congress, as well as to extend scientific knowledge to LC organs in order that they might prepare the congress documents in the best possible way.

In the debate Spiro Galovic pointed to the Marxist Center's good practice of developing cooperation with other Marxist Centers in Yugoslavia, while he described the insufficient publishing activity, which due to financial reasons has practically (?died out), as a weak aspect of the center's activity. [as received]

We have whole organizations that publish non-Marxist and even anti-Marxist literature. Galovic mentioned in particular such publishers of problematic works as Nova Knjiga. Everything rests on the entrepreneurship of one or two people. There is no publishing council and nothing else envisaged by the regulations. To describe this case as privatization would be too mild. The draft publishing plan of this organization, released a few days ago, was hastily scraped together. Another question that arises is: On the basis of which social verification does this publisher recommend some of its publications as textbook literature? The place of honor in its publication production belongs to a publication that deals with national themes, for instance with Kosovo. This publisher plans to reprint Novak's book on Ustasha crimes. The question is: With what intentions does he do this, and is he in fact the publisher best suited to do this? Speaking about the many exceptionally valuable publishing efforts in Belgrade, Galovic said that the existence of such organizations as Nova Knjiga disrupts the entire favorable publishing orientation in the capital.

Dusan Ckrebic stressed that the uncritical attitude and uncritical approach in publishing activity is very much in evidence today. There are both nationalistic and uncritical aspects that penetrate literature and worm their way into books looking for space, for publishers, for protagonists, and for presentation.

Must we print every possible European dissident for whom his homeland is narrow and thus, consciously or not, enter the route of bloc confrontations and ideological conflicts between two political and social systems, Ckrebic asked.

Is what is at stake here really only, or chiefly, good literature that strengthens our front oriented toward self-management, or is this literature in the final analysis in opposition to the ideological foundations of socialism in Yugoslavia the way we are building it and the way we see it?

Ckrebic dealt in particular with attempts to ruin the role of our party before and after the war. At times the party is treated as if it had had a vassal relationship with the Comintern, which was perhaps the case with some other communist parties.

One should bear in mind that Tito and our Central Committee carried out the entire armed revolution by wrestling with the Comintern and, therefore, this can be a matter of honor and pride to Tito and to our party. All this can be seen from the extensive documentation during the entire war. Today this is ignored, Ckrebic stressed, or passed over in silence or pushed onto sidelines. The attempt is made to put forward the other thing, the Comintern continuity of our party from the time it was born up to today. It would be a good thing, Ckrebic added, if the Marxist Center were to go more deeply into the motives of raising such themes in our society.

At its session today the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium also discussed the starting points for the work on the statute of the Serbian LC, as well as current issues.

PRESIDIUM REJECTS CALL FOR WORLD CP CONFERENCE

LD072052 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1725 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Feb (TANJUG) -- In its article entitled "Peace -- A Matter for All Peace- oving Forces of the World," tomorrow's KOMUNIST carries the LCY Central Committee Presidium's reply to the letter from the Argentine Communist Party Central Committee referring to the initiative to convene a world conference of communist parties.

The reply first explains that the Argentine Communist Party Central Committee sent a letter to the LCY Central Committee Presidium in September 1984, with the intention of acquainting it with the initiative of the Conference of Communist Parties of South America (held at the beginning of July 1984) that communist and workers' parties should urgently meet at a world conference that would exclusively deal with the problem of human civilization -- the threat of nuclear war and the struggle for peace. This call is also contained in one of the resolutions of the Conference of the Communist Parties of South America that was sent, along with the letter, by the Argentine Communist Party Central Committee to the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and which says that this initiative is in the interest of peoples of the whole world and in the interest of the "self-preservation of civilization and of the very existence of humankind." The resolution also says that the communist parties of South America "believe that it is necessary to continue and intensify bilateral, regional and multilateral contacts with the aim of having Latin American communist parties also meet at the continental level." The letter also expressed that the Argentine Communist Party Central Committee awaits the view of the LC Central Committee Presidium on this initiative and that it considers this view to be significant.

In its reply to the Argentine Communist Party Central Committee, the LCY Central Committee Presidium stressed that the documents had been carefully studied (along with the resolution of the Conference of South American Communist Parties, earlier the Presidium was also sent the Buenos Aires declaration and the resolutions adopted at that conference) and that the Presidium considered them to be very significant for the struggle of the progressive democratic forces of South America.

"As regards the initiative to hold a new world conference of communist parties, which is also the theme of your letter," the reply says:

"We believe that the principled attitude of the LCY to this is known to you. The LCY is not against multilateral meetings by communist parties if there is agreement by all parties to hold them, if they are open and public, and if they do not adopt binding documents.

"In our assessment, in the present situation there are no conditions for holding a world conference of communist parties. The LCY does not consider it suitable to hold a conference and it is known that a number of communist parties have informed the public of a similar attitude. Moreover, we believe that to insist on the idea of holding such a conference could deepen the existing disagreements, create divisions, and cause unnecessary confrontation among individual communist and workers' parties.

"We want to stress at the same time our full agreement with the fact that there is a need to strengthen the struggle against the threat of a nuclear war and for peace. We believe that the struggle against the threat of war in general and for peace, just and equitable international economic and political relations, and social progress should be waged on the foundations of the broadest rallying of progressive, democratic, and peace-loving forces. The LCY proceeds from the fact that it is precisely in the interest of the struggle for world peace that communist parties should not separate themselves from other progressive and democratic parties of the world.

"In the conviction that you will convey these attitudes and views of ours also to other communist parties of South America, we send you comradely greetings and expressions of our best wishes for success in your activity for the welfare of the friendly people of Argentina and world peace," says the reply by the LCY Central Committee Presidium, to be published by KOMMUNIST tomorrow.

SUNDIC COMMENTS ON STATE OF UNION ADDRESS

LD071717 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] Reagan's State of the Union address to Congress heralds a hard U.S. attitude at the forthcoming talks with the USSR on the problem of disarmament and a more offensive-like foreign policy that would strengthen the United States' leading role in the so-called free world. Milika Sundic says:

Reagan's annual State of the Union address to Congress differs hardly at all from the recently-held inaugural speech at the beginning of his second term of office in the White House. At least, it hardly differs from it with regard to relations with the USSR and the talks on the problem of disarmament and demilitarization of space due to begin in Geneva 12 March.

The U.S. President asserts that the United States will work for an honest agreement on disarmament with the USSR whose implementation can be checked, but that this will not slow down U.S. projects concerning production of the MX intercontinental missiles and antimissile weapons in space. Without denying that the so-called star wars are his own initiative, which he does not intend to give up, Reagan assures Congress and the world public that many people have failed to understand this initiative properly. This will not shift war to space, the U.S. President asserts, but will halt it both in space and on earth.

However, the USSR's attitude to Reagan's star wars is diametrically opposed. In Moscow's view, shifting the arms race to space would make meaningless all the efforts to achieve a mutually acceptable agreement on nuclear missile arms on the earth.

Furthermore, Moscow has also voiced very sharp criticism of the U.S. military budgets of over $300 billion, the debate on which is due to start in Congress in a few days' time. The USSR considers that such a high military budget leads not to disarmament but to further confrontation between the two superpowers.

In an interview granted to a U.S. television company, Konstantin Chernenko conveyed to Washington that the USSR will do all it can to achieve an agreement on disarmament, but not at the price of weakening its defense capability or the defense capability of the so-called socialist community.

Such a difference of views between the two superpowers points to the conclusion that the forthcoming talks in Geneva will be both long and hard. One even has the impression that as the date on which the talks on nuclear missile arms and the demilitarization of space are scheduled to start draw near, the two sides' attitudes draw further and further apart; in other words, the optimism with which both countries reacted to the Geneva dialogue between Gromyko and Shultz is missing.

It is true to say, however, that there are opinions according to which both the United States and the USSR are intentionally overstressing the difficult nature of the forthcoming talks in order to attach the highest possible value to any concessions they might make, but this is merely guesswork with no facts to back it up. This is because the problem of disarmament is only one of many obstacles on the road to USSR-U.S. agreement-seeking. U.S. ambitions to be the leading nation of the so-called free world and the ambitions of the Soviet Union to strengthen and consolidate its position in the so-called socialist community, and the latter's influence on developments in the world, are the main stumbling blocks both in relations between the two superpowers and in relations between the two blocs.

It goes without saying that the role of the two superpowers is not merely to guard their acquired positions, but to gain new ones and for all this they need greater military power, which has lead to the arms race at an ever-accelerating rate from year to year and thereby to the confrontation between the two superpowers -- ideological, political, economic, and military, the last form being the most visible one.

Consequently, changes of approach to the problem of disarmament are possible only if there is a change of behavior on the part of the superpowers and the military blocs and if the realization prevails that now and in the future neither one side nor the other will be able to impose its own views and way of life on the other side without this leading to major disruptions in their mutual relations and in the world in general. No readiness to realize this, however, is shown on either side.

LCY SENDS MESSAGE TO FRENCH CP CONGRESS

LD062309 Blegrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1433 GMT 6 Feb 85

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Feb (TANJUG) -- The LCY Central Committee Presidium has sent a message to the 25th PCF Congress with best wishes for its successful work.

"With a deep feeling of friendship created over decades of successful cooperation, the LCY should like on this occusion again to stress its desire to continue to develop and deepen relations with the PCF to the benefit of peace and security for all nations, in the interest of democracy, social progress, and socialism, and on the basis of independence, equality, and mutual respect. By developing such relations the LCY and the PCF will continue to contribute to strengthening cooperation and understanding between the SFRY and the French Republic and to our people's traditional friendship," the message says.

"The LC holds in high esteem the PCF contribution to the European peoples' struggle against fascism, for freedom and independence, and for democracy and progress. Today we follow with interest and understanding the activity of French Communists, as well as of other progressive forces of your country, in the struggle for the social and economic transformation of society and for peace in the world. We wish you fresh successes in this work.

"The situation in the world causes us deep concern. International political and economic relations today are very complex and weighed down by numerous problems. The policy of bloc confrontation and struggle for spheres of influence and the arms race are posing an extremely serious threat to peace and security in the world and to the independence of nations.

"The historically outdated system of international economic relations designed to favor the most highly developed countries, is placing the developing countries in an unbearable position and is a constant source of upheavals, conflicts, and threats to world peace.

"All this increases the responsiblity of all the international powers, especially those who possess the greatest military and economic power, for the fulfillment of their obligations to international peace, security, and development. Only persistent action from the forces of peace, democracy, and progress all over the world can radically change the situation in favor of peace and the revolution of accumulated international problems, such as halting the arms race, disarmament, building the new international economic order, peacefully settling crises, and every people's right to make sovereign decisions on its own destiny. The struggle to resolve them concerns all countries and all progressive, democratic forces. We are firmly convinced that there is no alternative to the policy of relaxing tension and affirming the principles of active peaceful coexistence in relations among all the countries.

"These are also the goals of the policy of nonalignment that represents the platform of the struggle against imperialism and hegemonism and which is the historical alternative to the policy of bloc division and confrontation. It opens up the prospect of the democratization of international economic and political relations and building lasting peace, security, and progress for all nations.

"As we mark the 40th anniversary of victory over fascism and the 40th anniversary of the creation of the UN, this year provides the whole of the international community, particularly the progressive democratic forces, with an opportunity to intensify their struggle for the realization of the progressive humanist ideals enshrined in the UN Charter.

"Our country is making great efforts within the framework of the Nonaligned Movement, in the UN, within the framework of the Helsinki European security and cooperation process, through its Mediterranean and Balkan initiatives, and through its varied bilateral activities to help overcome the present situation and find solutions for pressing international problems. The LC and our other sociopolitical organizations are making a contribution to this activity with their own international activities.

"The LCY is firmly convinced that it is of lasting importance for peace, progress, and social advancement to establish and constantly develop friendly cooperation between all the progressive, democratic parties and movements on the basis of consistent respect for the principles of independence, equality, noninterference, mutual respect, and every party's responsibility to its own class and people. These principles have proved themselves to be the irreplaceable basis for cooperation and solidarity between the progressive forces.

"Struggling to secure lasting peace and the right of all peoples to free and comprehensive development, we are responding to the deepest aspirations of the working class, all the working strata, and the broadest people's masses in our countries. The LCY is making its contribution to the realization of the historical missions of the working class, primarily through developing the system of socialist self-management, whose essence lies in the strengthening of the working man's role in the management of all of society's affairs.

"We should once more like to express our best wishes for the successful and creative work of your congress and for successes in the further work of the PCF," says the message from the LCY Central Committee Presidium to the 25th PCF Congress.

LCY DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT TO ATHENS

LD071215 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0845 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Feb (TANJUG) -- The delegation of the LCY, headed by Bosko Krunic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and president of the Vojvodina Provincial LC Committee, returned from Athens today, where it stayed at the invitation of the Communist Party of Greece-Interior.